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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Germany Encourages Europe

France Gets Record Budget

Canada Has Air Radium Rush

China Gives Boycott Figures

Moscow Has Much to Explain

Congress Unhands the Drama

EUROPE draws a comforting deduction from Germany's election. It sees indisputable evidence that torn and distracted peoples still stand firm for republican government. In President von Hindenburg's tremendous support is perceived hosts of workingmen who resisted appeals of Communism on one hand and sensational allurements of Hitlerism on the other. Von Hindenburg is found to have missed a clear majority over his four opponents by only four-tenths of 1 per cent. Some of Adolf Hitler's lieutenants urge him to withdraw from the April 10 run-off and devote his efforts to the later Prussian election, with the aim of Reichstag control. Meanwhile outcry starts against existence in a republic of one of Hitler's strongest elements of support—his brown-shirted political army.

¶ France sees a nine months' budget pass the lower house of Parliament and go to the upper. The Chamber of Deputies completes a customary three months' task in one month and the Senate is expected to act even more swiftly. The Opposition parties omit prolonged discussion for political reasons. These parties, mainly Radicals and Socialists, want the parliamentary elections held in April before those across the Rhine in Prussia. The conservative Government parties want delay in order to profit by anticipated Prussian results. The French business man is relieved to have the budget figures fixed and set down on paper, along with something even more important—a seemingly satisfactory way to raise the money.

¶ Canada stirs with the excitement of the first big mining rush by air. Planes loaded with prospectors and their equipment hop off from Edmonton and make a rough landing in the new radium field around sub-arctic Great Bear Lake. Government reports on the radium-bearing pitchblende and other ores are such that inquiries are flooding in from foreign countries. But it is a rich man's game. Equipment and aerial transportation cost $5000. It will be mostly novices, probably, who fill the planes. The seasoned old ore hound with $5000 to spend might find his incentive gone—he couldn't see any possible reason for joining the rush.

¶ Washington does not find Japan yet evidencing intention of withdrawal from China. While peace talk proceeds at Shanghai, the Japanese disembark reënforcements and large quantities of supplies. Yet trade and industry, reports the commercial attaché, are resuming in both China and Manchuria. At Mukden the Japanese have taken over public utilities, communication systems and railways. The anti-Japanese boycott is said to have been 50 per cent effective in North China, 65 per cent in the Yangtse Valley, 85 per cent in South China. Which explains much that recently has happened—Japan being annoyed.

¶ Soviet Russia is stunned by the failure of the Communist plans in Germany. Moscow newspapers endeavor to minimize the fact that in spite of all the financial and other aid the Soviet was able to lend, the Communist increase over figures of the Reichstag election of 1930 was almost negligible. The gain was less than one-tenth that of the opposing Hitlerites. Various ingenious excuses are offered, but nothing is said of a fairly palpable explanation of why the German workers did not flock to the Communist standard—because they do not believe in Communism.

¶ Congress may soon wrestle with the bill consolidating army and navy in a department of national defense. Action succeeds that plans bringing the bill from committee to the floor of the House. The chief argument of the proponents is that huge sums would annually be saved. Army and navy chiefs oppose vigorously. Present indications are that Congress regards the proposed consolidation as an uncommendable step in a commendable direction—as a wrong method in the rightful limitation of arms.

¶ Congress will hear no plea to restrict the freedom of the dramatic press. Congressman Sirovich of New York, after talking things out with a dramatic critic who takes the witness stand, decides to withhold his bill that was to curb the critical pen. The critic admits that some critics are just too bright; but he turns away wrath by arguing convincingly that there are critics who actually delight to find the good and praise it. Congressman Sirovich is mollified. He admits that before becoming a statesman he was a Broadway playwright and it does make a difference whose lamb it is that is being gored.

Canada's Exports Across Border Drop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa, March 15

THE effect of the almost prohibitive duties levied by the United States on Canadian farm products is strikingly shown by comparative export figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Whereas in February, 1921, the export of these products across the border amounted to $11,354,600, in the same month this year their value had dropped to $405,500.

Comparing the eight months ending with February, 1921, with those ending in February, 1932, export of cattle dropped from $19,400,000 to $530,000; wheat from $85,300,000 to $2,490,000; wheat flour from $9,700,000 to $1900; butter from $2,270,000 to $143,700; wool from $1,800,000 to $141,000, and other products in the same proportion.

Disarmament Hopes Based On Moral Test

Removal of Suspicion Put Ahead of Reduction in Military Forces

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The prospects of success of the Disarmament Conference have indeed brightened. But we would do well to lay down some rules for judging the success or failure of the conference.

What should be accounted success? What should be deemed failure? In the first place it cannot be stated too clearly that by success is not meant the immediate reduction of armaments by any particular percentage. By failure is not meant a lack of agreement to adopt an arbitrary figure.

These arithmetical tests are delusive. They will be useful in summing up the practical results of the conference, but they are not in themselves the criterion.

I hear, for example, the somewhat simple view expressed that if the conference agrees on a 25 per cent cut all round it will have achieved its object, whereas if it does not it will have fallen short of reasonable expectations.

But on what authority is the value of the conference to be so measured? For my part, after carefully estimating the situation at Geneva, I should be inclined to say that the only test should be a moral test, not a mathematical test.

Great Variance in Situations

It is surely indisputable that in present circumstances the geographical and political positions of the various nations are vastly different and cannot be compared. Some nations have good reason to take precautions. Other nations are not in the slightest danger of attack. Some nations have been unilaterally disarmed to a considerable degree. Other nations have voluntarily brought down their armaments to a relatively low level.

It is, generally speaking, unsatisfactory to refer to the terms of the treaties. Disarmament is something to be considered in itself and not in reference to some earlier text. This is not a legal matter. It is a matter of good sense and good will.

Yet we may note in passing that the Versailles Treaty which promised disarmament did take into account the different situations of the various countries. That text should not be cited merely because it is a text, but because it is a valid expression of sound sense.

We cannot ignore national circumstances and national attitudes. We cannot apply a rule of thumb.

Minimum of National Needs

The real test of success or failure will be the revelation or the non-revelation of a desire and of a will to regard national needs at as low a level as possible. If the conference can dissipate some of the fears and suspicions that may give rise to a race in armaments, and can, accordingly, begin a movement for the reduction of armaments, it will be a success whatever figures are formally adopted.

If, on the other hand, there is an insistence on leaving relative strengths unimpaired and unchanged, although some nominal reductions are actually made, the conference may be a failure in that it has not dissipated fears and suspicions and a corresponding rivalry in armaments.

This point is extremely important. It is moral rather than material disarmament which is wanted; for material disarmament will necessarily follow moral disarmament.

The conference should not aim at finality. Success will be the opening of a door to disarmament, which will reveal another door, and beyond that another door. The conference should put the world on the right path—the path to an ideal.

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TAX BILL GAINS FAVOR IN HOUSE DURING DEBATE

Opposition to Sales Levy, Chief Bone of Contention, Appears Fading

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 15—Opposition to the general manufacturers' sales tax, backbone of the new revenue bill, appeared to be crumbling today in the House as the malcontents began to exhaust themselves in fruitless debate.

The Ways and Means Committee today decided to offer amendments to the bill exempting from the 2¼ per cent manufacturers' sales tax the following items: Canned fruits, vegetables, fish and meat; press messages in addition to those sent over leased wires.

Republican leaders appeared confident they could hold at least 160 of their members in line when the time for voting arrives, leaving only about 40 votes to be secured for the measure among the Democrats if it is to be preserved intact.

In the meantime, reports emanating from the House cloakrooms, into which the press never penetrates, indicated that opposition was subsiding in the face of the demand for an alternative.

Groups of opponents were reported as admitting they would prefer the sales tax, no matter how objectionable, to special excise taxes which would have to be substituted in case the House votes to cut the general levy out of the $1,096,000,000 tax bill.

The changing attitude of many members was typified yesterday during the course of the general debate on the tax bill when Representative Samuel S. Arentz (R.) of Nevada, rose in its defense. He said he had originally asked for time to speak in opposition but that he had changed his opinion over the week-end after studying the matter carefully.

The proposed one-cent-a-gallon tax on imported oils and gasoline provided the major point of attack during the debate yesterday with New England representatives declaring it was only a bribe to the mid-western oil group and the latter denouncing the New Englanders for "sectional selfishness."

Representative Homer Hoch (R.), of Kansas, defended the West against the bribe charge, maintaining the oil states have a right to some share in the benefits of protection.

If New England has protection for its industrial products the oil states, he held, also had a right to some protection for the industry which provides the nucelus of their purchasing power. He warned New England against betraying the protective doctrine by denying it to all but itself.

Russian Goods Bar Is Asked of Mills By 'Injured' Group

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 15—Accompanied by a congressional escort, representatives of national patriotic societies, and industries injured by Soviet competition, today protested to Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, against the importation of Russian products on the ground they are produced by forced labor, and thus barred from entry under the Tariff Act of 1930.

The petition, signed by nearly 100 organizations of various kinds, requested Mr. Mills immediately to issue a ruling prohibiting entry of such products into the United States or to declare that the present laws are inadequate to prevent Soviet dumping so that the matter can be presented to Congress.

Mr. Mills took the position that it is only up to the Treasury to administer the law. His reply to the Senators and Representatives who spoke for the delegation was: "You gentlemen are the ones who have the authority and duty to lay down the law. If you are convinced that all Russian labor is forced labor, then write it in the law."

Industrialists present represented manganese, lumber, match, coal, oil and pulp-wood producers.

Dogs and Airplanes Compete In Rush for Radium Riches

Treasure in Pitchblende, and in Silver and Copper, Draws Hardy Adventurers to Canadian Wild in Great Bear Lake Region

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta., March 15—A fleet of airplanes is rapidly gathering for an invasion of the Great Bear Lake radium field. Today there are 12 planes carrying freight and passengers to this isolated area. These belong to Canadian Airways, Royal Air Force, Prince Galitzine and to other individual prospectors and mining companies.

This district is rightly named the rich man's field, as it requires a minimum of $5000 for equipment, aerial transportation and preliminary development work. Inquiries of this vast mineral discovery are being received from as far away as South America.

The Federal Government has announced that, owing to the inaccessibility of this area, and the inrush of prospectors, a radio station will be opened on Great Bear Lake during the summer. This station will enable air pilots to obtain accurate and speedy weather reports. The Government has revised the mining regulations in this area under which the Government takes authority to supervise and control the development, production and conservation of ores containing radioactive elements so that there will be no profiteering on radium.

Besides airplanes, dog teams, railways, scows, canoes and tractors will be used to transport the horde of prospectors and geologists into Great Bear Lake, more than 1500 miles north of Edmonton, where the richest known deposits in the world of radium-bearing pitchblende have been found. The area also contains high-grade silver and copper ores.

Governmental analysis places the silver ore at 9000 ounces valued at approximately $3000 to the ton or almost 50 per cent silver and copper running as high as 47 per cent to the ton. Samples analyzed of the pitchblende ore run up to 60 per cent uranium oxide from which radium is produced.

The great distance of this field from the end of roads and railroads is a tremendous handicap which prospectors and mining companies are endeavoring to solve. The cost to charter an airplane from McMurray to Great Bear Lake via Fort Fitzgerald and Fort Rae and return, a round trip of 2200 miles completed in two days, is quoted at $1440. This would include a load of approximately 1200 pounds and would likely mean the transportation of two men and sufficient outfit to last 100 days in the mining field.

At present the planes "hopping off" for the sub-arctic field are equipped with skis for descending on the ice and snow and when the ice

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GERMANY FACES TWO ELECTIONS OF DEEP IMPORT

Fascists Direct Campaign Toward Control of Prussian Diet

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, March 15—Intrenched for the moment behind the victory of the moderates in the presidential election, the German Reich faces two important days at the polls.

First comes the run-off presidential election on April 10; second, the Prussian Diet elections which the Prussian Government today announced to be on April 24. The Hitler party gains are being carefully examined, especially in regard to the Diet elections.

Sunday's results were so markedly in favor of President von Hindenburg that his reëlection is virtually accepted, no matter what shifts the opposition may make. The Government plans proclaim an electioneering holiday for Easter time, March 23 to 29.

This is not expected to delight Herr Hitler, who has called on the Fascists to carry on "with the utmost intensity." Already, however, Nationalists are urging Herr Hitler to step down and concentrate efforts wholly on the Prussian elections. These take on particular significance because Prussia comprises four-sevenths of the Reich.

A heavy Fascist victory in Prussia would be regarded almost as important as a victory in the Reichstag itself, because continuance of the Bruening Cabinet requires a popular mandate which the strong Fascist gains in Prussia could be interpreted as withdrawing.

Fascist leaders, although frankly disappointed at Herr Hitler's showing Sunday, are now proudly pointing out that the election shows that the National Socialists are the largest single party in the Reich. Fascists emphasize that the party doubled its strength compared with the autumn of 1930 in the face of the opposition of about 10 parties united behind Field Marshal von Hindenburg.

These gains have led supporters of the republican form of government to demand that the Administration take steps against the military aspect of the Fascist Party. They declare it is impossible to permit the Fascists to maintain a huge private army pledged to overthrow the state. They refer to the "Sturm Abteilung," Herr Hitler's politico-military brownshirts.

BANK IN CHICAGO ASKS PUBLIC TO TAKE OUT FUNDS

Protests Steady Seepage—Take It All, It Says, and We'll Close

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 15—Depositors in the Unity Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago have been asked to withdraw all their money immediately. In a letter to 2200 depositors, the board of directors point out that a steady seepage of deposits has necessitated the sacrificing of sound securities in order to provide the cash to meet withdrawal demands.

The directors, while voicing an appeal for confidence in banks, feel that it is not fair to depositors to allow them to keep money invested when there is no chance to provide a fair return and where it is impossible for the bank to make expenses.

Liquidation of the bank deposits without loss to depositors was made possible through a loan of $200,000 from the Federal Reconstruction Corporation, which the directors of the bank personally guaranteed. Mr. John Henry, vice-president and cashier of the bank, declared that the help given this bank was an outstanding example of the effectiveness of the Federal Reconstruction efforts.

One of Few Cases

Chicago's bank failures have been numerous in the past few years, and in many cases depositors have had their long-time savings tied up, but this is said to be at least the fourth case here where a bank has closed voluntarily and paid off in full.

The letter to the depositors follows:

A bank cannot be run without depositors and deposits. It is not fair to stockholders to allow them to keep their money invested when there is no possible chance to provide a fair return for their investment.

A short time ago Unity Trust & Savings Bank had deposits of nearly $1,000,000. On that basis the bank was operated profitably. Today, deposits have shrunk to less than $250,000. A sum greater than this is represented by the capital structure of the bank. It is a physical impossibility to even make expenses on this basis.

Bank Takes Initiative

The bank's board of directors has therefore decided to bring an end to this steady seepage of deposits. Instead of allowing depositors to come in a few at a time and withdraw portions of their balances, thereby necessitating the sacrificing of sound securities in order to provide the cash to meet their demands, the board of directors has agreed to liquidate deposits in their entirety. Unity Trust & Savings Bank will therefore pay all of its depositors the full amount of their balance now in cash.

To those depositors who have remained with us—you and 2200 others—we voice our sincere appreciation for the loyalty, confidence and patronage shown to us through the years that have followed the founding of this bank. Were all our depositors as loyal as you have been, this community could continue to have the full financial facilities it has need for.

In deciding on this unusual means of meeting a frenzied public's demand, officers and directors of Unity Trust & Savings Bank are showing the same loyalty to you that you and other remaining depositors have shown in us. Sound Chicago banks are worthy of the same faith you have shown in this bank.

ITALY'S UNEMPLOYMENT GAINS

ROME, March 15 (AP)—Italy's unemployed at the end of February totaled 1,147,000, a new high and an increase of 96,000 in a month. One-fourth of that number receive government aid.

Indian Legend of 'Fountain of Youth' To Be Shown in Great Mural Painting

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 15—What Longfellow in his narrative poem of Hiawatha did in chronicling the folklore of the Algonquins, Ojibways and the Iroquois, Mr. Ezra Winter, the mural painter, will attempt to do for the Yakimas of Oregon in a great decorative scheme for International Music Hall, the world's largest theater, that will be a part of the mid-Manhattan development known as Rockefeller Center. In a mural 60 feet long and 30 feet wide, curving from the grand stairway leading from the main floor to the balconies, he will depict the Indian legend of the "Fountain of Youth."

Announcement that the contract for the decorative work in International Music Hall had been let to Mr. Winter, was made by the Metropolitan Square Corporation, the John D. Rockefeller Jr. holding company today. Mr. Winter painted the murals in the New York Cotton Exchange, in the Willard Strait Memorial at Cornell University, and in many other notable buildings.

"The general decorative art program for the project will be on a scale hitherto unprecedented in commercial construction," the announcement says. "Murals, sculpture, landscaping and the decoration of the floors, ceilings and pavements will follow a definite theme and attempt to tell a connected understandable story.

"Instead of being based on the historic Ponce de Leon quest, Ezra Winter's mural finds its inspiration in an Indian legend of Oregon, which depicts the 'Fountain of Youth' on the summit of a mountain."

The Advisory Art Commission for the Center which selected Mr. Winter's preliminary sketches for the theme from several submitted in competition was composed of Prof. Edward Waldo Forbes, director of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University; Prof. Everett V. Meeks, dean of Yale University school of fine arts; Dr. Fisk Kimball, director of the Philadelphia Museum of Art; Prof. Paul J. Sachs, trustee of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, and Mr. Herbert E. Winlock, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

Mr. Winter has already started work on his mural, which is expected to be completed and in place by October.

DRYS RECOGNIZE NEED FOR WORK TO GAIN BACKING

House Vote Is Victory but Indicates Activity of Wets

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 15—With the effort to resubmit prohibition to the states effectively blocked in the House by a dry victory of 227 to 187, attention has shifted to the political and geographical implications of the vote, with its possible bearing on the forthcoming presidential conventions.

Drys today pointed with satisfaction to their success as something which they had forecast, but emphasized the need for immediate organization on a national scale to muster the full prohibition vote in the November election.

Wets, on the other hand, professed themselves jubilant at the size of their vote, and insisted the result forecast the success of a modification plank in both the Democratic and Republican Party platforms.

The vote clears the House docket of prohibition polls for a month, until April 7, when the O'Connor-Hull beer bill is set for action. This means that congressmen can get back to work on reconstruction and relief measures, after the first roll call vote on a wet-dry measure since the Volstead Act, 12 years ago. The consensus now is that wets will get fewer votes in the April ballot than yesterday, for about a dozen drys are estimated to have supported the Linthicum-Beck bill for resubmission who would oppose altering the Volstead law.

Line Up Nonpartisan

Political commentators laid emphasis today on two phases of yesterday's poll, the nonpartisan political line-up, which showed more Republicans than Democrats supporting the wet side; and second, the geographical division of the contending forces, with the congested city areas still voting heavily for the wet effort, and the rural communities strongly opposed. With only 40 votes separating the two forces, wets asserted confidently that after the coming national election they would actually be able to bring such a proposal for resubmitting the Eighteenth Amendment out of committee and get a majority vote.

Congressional reapportionment, they pointed out, will add votes to congested wet urban areas, and they asserted they would get an additional 20 wet votes from this source alone, especially since states like Missouri will temporarily name all the new representatives "at large," giving wet leaders a chance to exert their influence.

Drys countered such arguments by pointing out how far the wets are from securing the requisite two-thirds necessary to propose an

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Farmer Groups To Ask Support Of Two Parties

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 15 — Steps toward putting a strong agricultural plank in both party platforms in the coming presidential campaign—one which will have the united support, if possible, of the "Big Three" farm organizations—have been taken by directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

At a meeting here last week, details of which were given out March 14, the directors authorized appointment of a committee to go to the National Grange and the Farmers' Union with the idea of working out a unified program to be put up to the Republican and Democratic national conventions when they meet here in June.

Expressing the hope that the three farm groups could work together on the party platform in the same cooperative fashion which has marked their efforts in Congress this winter, the Farm Bureau leader stressed the advantages of united action in view of efforts on foot to weaken and even destroy the Federal Farm Board.

They reiterated their stand that efforts to weaken the Agricultural Marketing Act must be met with a determined insistence that Congress do everything in its power to make the Farm Board stronger. They asked that the equalization fee and export debenture plans be adopted as well as any other measures to secure greater effectiveness of the Agricultural Marketing Act and that the revolving fund of the Farm Board be kept intact.

SPOKANE TO COMB CITY TO FIND JOBS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash., March 15—Falling in line with Portland, Ore., which is successfully meeting the demand for work through its campaign to secure remodeling jobs, Spokane has launched a similar campaign.

Every home and business house in the city will be visited for the purpose of securing pledges for a certain amount of work to be done within the next six months.

Mr. J. I. Kinman, chairman of the Spokane committee directing the local campaign, sent his solicitors into the field yesterday, each with a special section of the city to comb for needed work on buildings or grounds. Members of professional and labor bodies, men's and women's clubs and civic organizations have volunteered their support.

Money Restrictions Cut European Travel

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Prague, Czechoslovakia

INTERNATIONAL traveling and business in central Europe may soon become the exception rather than the rule, owing to continued restrictions imposed by different states against the outflow of their currency.

The Czechoslovak National Bank, following the lead given by the Hungarian and Austrian national banks, now decrees that only 1000 Czechoslovak crowns (about $33) in native currency and double this amount in foreign valuta can be taken by a traveler over the frontier except by special permission of the National Bank.

Chamber Votes French Budget In Record Time

Opposition Avoids Delay to Clear Way for Early Elections

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 15—Accomplishing in one month a task which usually requires three months or longer, the Chamber of Deputies today finished voting the budget for the last nine months of 1932. The Senate is expected to finish with the measure before April 1 when the new financial year begins.

Seldom has a budget been adopted with so little debate, and reason for this expedition is to be found in the parliamentary elections which will take place in April or May. Opposition parties in Parliament are no less critical of the Government's budget proposals than usual, but they have refrained from raising objections and prolonging discussions in the hope that if the budget is voted promptly elections can be held earlier. The Prime Minister, M. André Tardieu, when he took office declared he would not fix the date of elections until the budget had been voted.

Opposition parties, principally the Radicals and Socialists, would like elections in April, thus preceding the Prussian elections which are expected to have some repercussion in France. It is assumed here that the Hitlerites will make a strong showing in Prussia and this cannot but have some effect on French opinion.

It is the opinion of opposition parties that they would get more votes if the French elections could be held before this anticipated display of nationalist strength across the Rhine, but Conservative and Moderate elements now in control of the Government would prefer not to vote until May, when the result of the Prussian contest may strengthen their hands.

Whatever its effect on the date of the elections may be, the prompt voting of the budget is universally welcomed. Receipts are estimated at 41,184,541,481 francs and expenditures at 41,179,808,081, giving a margin of 4,733,400 francs, or about $189,300, of receipts over expenditures.

In order to obtain even this narrow margin the Government has been obliged to count on receipts from extraordinary sources and the budget's critics do not hesitate to say it is merely a "paper" budget designed to cover an actual deficit of possibly 6,000,000,000 francs.

The budget covers the period from April 1 to Dec. 31 only because the opening date of the financial year is being brought back from April 1 to Jan. 1, at the beginning of 1933. The budget for 1933 will be voted by the new Parliament elected this spring.

The Chamber commenced the budget debates on Feb. 9. They were interrupted by the ministerial crisis lasting from Feb. 16 to 23 and prompt completion of the task was only made possible by holding frequent night sessions.

Peace River Outlet Urged for Jobless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 15—Construction of the Peace River outlet as a relief measure was urged in Parliament yesterday by Mr. D. M. Kennedy, United Farmer member from that district. He reminded the House that the population of the Peace River country had doubled in the last four years amounting now to some 40,000.

Mr. Kennedy said there were 25,000,000 acres of fertile soil in the Peace River area ready for cultivation, that the present yields averaged 5 or 6 bushels per acre more than in other districts of the prairie provinces, and that it would seem reasonable to launch out on this project, which must eventually be built, rather than to construct highways and other public works not immediately required.

While expressing sympathy with the resolution Dr. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways, said he thought the matter might be left to the judgment of the Government. Neither railway company wanted to undertake the building of a road to the sea at this time, he said, and there was still considerable doubt as to the most desirable route.

SALVADOR'S EXPORTS DROP

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador, March 15 (By U. P.)—Salvadorian exports for 1931 were valued at $7,000,000, a decline of $4,500,000 from 1930, the statistical bureau announced yesterday. Imports for the same period totaled $22,000,000 in value, and in 1930 reached $27,000,000.

CROWDS HAIL COMMISSION IN SHANGHAI

League Delegates Arrive for Inquiry Into Sino-Japanese Dispute

LORD LYTTON ASKS LOCAL ASSISTANCE

Press Acclaims Inquiry as Mainstay for World Peace Treaties

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, March 15 — The League of Nations commission of inquiry into the Sino-Japanese dispute arrived here on the President Adams from Japan yesterday and was welcomed by a large crowd, including officials. Chinese newspapers joined the chorus of welcome to the League visitors, generally, declaring that China is content to believe that the commission will examine the facts of the case and base their findings upon it.

The Sinwanpao, leading conservative newspaper, states that China has unreservedly placed its case in the hands of the League, and that vindication of the League Covenant, the Kellogg-Briand pact and the Nine Power treaty rest on the shoulders of the commission.

Japan is accused of an attempt to cover up its acts of military aggression in Manchuria by the establishing of a puppet Government in Manchuria. The Journal criticizes Japanese tactics in the Shanghai area and declares that its subsequent action violates international peace agreements and flouts civilized methods of warfare.

The Shunpao welcomes the commission, stating that China is ready to accept and abide by the verdict of international law. The Shunpao is confident that the commission will prove the strongest champion of international law and justice.

Lord Lytton, leader of the expedition, declined to make a statement, but declared that the commission was ready to coöperate with the local peace movement, if invited.

Japanese Reported To Be Still Landing Forces Near Shanghai

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 15—While the Japanese military proclaims its peaceful intentions in China and is urging the Chinese to resume vocations in the war zones, Japanese reinforcements are being disembarked almost daily, and military supplies and equipment in large quantities are being landed at Shanghai, it is learned in authoritative sources here.

It is further learned that during the last week rumors of peace have absorbed public attention in Shanghai, almost to the exclusion of everything else, yet there are no indications that the Japanese intend to withdraw.

Coincident with this information comes the report of Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul-General in Shanghai, to the effect that the Japanese have sympathetically considered practically every request recently presented by the American Consulate-General for assistance to protect American industrial plants and property in the war zone.

Passes and protection have been given and accorded. Even the golf course which is a little west of the Kiangwan battlefield was open March 12 for play.

The Public Works Department, which had susepnded duties for military defense work, has practically returned to its regular duties, says Mr. Cunningham. And, although the municipality has not complete control of Hongkew and Yangtsepu, these sections are approaching normal conditions with less interference. Electric lighting is reappearing, and foreigners can move there with practical freedom.

Trade and industry in China and Manchuria are resuming activities, according to Mr. Julean Arnold, commercial attaché at Shanghai.

Manchurian trade and industry are gradually recovering, but unemployed in Mukden are still estimated at about 100,000 persons. The Japanese are going ahead with extensive industrial developments, and the entire public utilities and communications systems, especially the railways, are undergoing elaborate readjustments under Japanese supervision, which will place the purchases of material under Japanese auspices.

Many firms were unable to meet their obligations at the new year settlements because of hostilities and the anti-Japanese boycott, the latter of which has been estimated to have been 50 per cent effective in North China, 65 per cent in the Yangtse Valley region, and 85 per cent effective in South China, it is stated.

Tokyo Minister Resigns

TOKYO, March 15 (AP)—Mr. Tokugoro Nakahashi, Home Minister in the Japanese Cabinet, resigned today.

The Home Minister, as head of the police, was severely criticized because he continued in office after the explosion of a bomb near the carriage of Emperor Hirohito on Jan. 8.

CANADIANS SEEK WAYS TO REFORM LIQUOR CONTROL

Prohibitionists in British Columbia Take Protest to Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C. — Government liquor control is deliberately encouraging the sale of liquor at a time when the people need all their money to support themselves and their families, the government of British Columbia was told by a large and influential delegation from the British Columbia Prohibition Association.

Delegation spokesmen protested emphatically against the present long business hours of government liquor stores and licensed beer bars and declared that the sale of liquor was proving an intolerable drain on the economic life of this province.

To improve conditions, the prohibitionists made four proposals: Systematic temperance education in the schools from the lowest classes to the highest; shorter business hours for liquor stores and beer bars; total prohibition of all liquor advertising; and official discouragement of liquor sale.

In pressing these demands, the delegation declared that if British Columbia could spend more than $17,000,000 a year for liquor it could well afford to spend something to educate the young as to the evil effects of liquor.

It was insisted that while temperance training forms a part of the school curriculum in a few classes it is not nearly general or systematic enough. Such education, it was urged, should be constant all through the school days of a child.

The delegation protested as unsound and illogical the present law by which billboard advertising of liquor is prohibited, but newspapers carry the most flamboyant advertising, injurious in its effect on the young, since it continually proclaims the alleged health value of liquor. This advertising, it was asserted, is a powerful encouragement to liquor consumption.

The Government was asked to do everything in its power to discourage the sale of liquor, even though liquor sales brought it a large revenue. The value of such revenues, from a purely economic point of view is grossly overestimated, the prohibitionists contended, since a large part of the money spent in this way goes outside the province to foreign manufacturers, and removes this money from circulation here, thus injuring all ordinary business.

While the Government promised consideration of these proposals, there appears little likelihood at present of their being carried out. Liquor has become such an important source of revenue under the present liquor system that governments have grown dependent on it and feel they cannot surrender it in these difficult times.

The Dance

Recital at Fine Arts

Miss Dorothy Farber, a comely young woman from Hartford, gave her first Boston dance recital at the Fine Arts Theater last evening. It was unfortunate for Miss Farber that her initial experience here should acquaint her with a sample of the famous "Boston titter." Whether the audible amusement of a section of the audience was due to ineptitude for perceiving the dance as an art form rather than a vaudeville act, or to a desire to be hilariously entertained at all costs, or merely that the lighting cast distracting double shadows on the stage hangings, it was no little hindrance to the projection of any sort of artistic idea.

One of the most interesting numbers, the first "Gymnopédie" by Erik Satie, aroused the most laughter. The more conventional items were passed by without an acute expression of derision.

The choreography of the dances from the Peer Gynt Suite, "Ase's Death" and "Anitra's Dance," said to have been invented by Miss Farber, displayed no marked originality, and we cannot think her conception of the "Bolero," by Ravel, a distinctive achievement. M. L.

New Observatory Building Ready For Dedication

Dedication of the new astrophotograph building at Harvard Observatroy, tomorrow, opens to physicists and astronomers alike, facilities for the future study of celestial bodies far beyond calculation, according to Dr. Harlow Shapley, director. Its principal feature is the three-stories vault which is to contain Harvard's collection of nearly 400,000 astronomical photographic plates.

Dr. Annie J. Cannon curator of photographs, will lecture on "The Harvard Collection," at the morning session, which will be open to the public. Other speakers will discuss phases of astrophotography.

The afternoon session of the dedication will be open only to members of the honorary society of Sigma Xi and to specially invited guests. Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, will receive the keys to the new building from Mr. Charles A. Coolidge, president of the Harvard Alumni Association, representing the firm of architects of Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch and Abbott, of Boston.

The conference following the presentation will be devoted to a consideration of the geological time scale meteors and the age of the universe, and the stability of the solar system. Seven speakers representing five branches of natural science will consider various aspects of these problems.

The evening session will consist of a joint meeting of the Bond Astronomical Club and the staff of the observatory, at which time various astronomical sketches will be presentcd.

ROLLINS COLLEGE TO DEBATE BATES

The debating team of Rollins College of Winter Park, Fla., will meet the team from Bates College tomorrow night in Bates Hall, at the Boston Y. M. C. A., on the question "Resolved, that Congress Should Enact Legislation Providing for the Centralized Control of Industry." Rollins will uphold the affirmative side. The Boston Bates Club is sponsoring the meeting.

The Bates College debate is one of a series of intercollegiate engagements this month for the Rollins team in eight states in the East and Midwest. The schedule includes competitions in North Carolina, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri and Oklahoma.

WOMEN ENLISTED IN ANTI-HOARDING

Women are now being enlisted in the campaign to bring back prosperity by restoring confidence and recalling to circulation moneys now hidden Members of women's clubs and other organizations are cooperating in the antihoarding movement, and a new list of women leaders has been prepared, to be used as speakers, augmenting the large list of men speakers now functioning.

The women speakers are to be used mostly for radio talks. They include Mrs. William M. Butler, wife of the former United States Senator; Mrs. James Jackson, wife of the former State Treasurer; Mrs. Jennie L. Barron and Mrs. Edwin Webster. Former Gov. Huntley Spaulding of New Hampshire has been added to the list of radio speakers and is to radiocast from Boston on Saturday night.

B. U. GRADUATES FORM BOSTON CLUB

A Boston club of Boston University graduates was formed last night at a formal dinner held in the Hotel Brunswick, celebrating the observance of the second annual B. U. Founders' Day. Mr. Merton L. Brown, state commissioner of insurance, vice-president of the University General Alumni Association, presided.

Judge Emma Fall Schofield of Malden, '06, and Mr. James H. Powers, newspaper writer, spoke at the dinner. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of the university, acted as toastmaster.

SENATE ASSISTANT CLERK IS PROMOTED

Ten years of service as assistant clerk of the Senate was rewarded, yesterday, when Mr. Irving N. Hayden of Wollaston was elected clerk to succeed Mr. William H. Sanger, retired. Mr. Thomas A. Chadwick of Lowell moved up from clerical assistant to assistant clerk.

The new clerk is a graduate of the Quincy High School. He served in the World War as a sergeant major. He is a Mason and a member of the Canopy Club.

FRENCH CATHEDRALS TO BE LECTURE TOPIC

The fourth of a series of six talks on the cathedrals of France will be given by Miss Annie S. Dran in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. The program includes lantern slides in color and appropriate organ and choral music. Early, mature and "flamboyant" Gothic designs, soaring arches and sweeping naves and stained glass are among the subjects which Miss Dran will take up.

MILLINERY WORKERS AGREE

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—For the first time in a decade, the organized hat, cap and millinery workers of New York have signed a collective agreement with a manufacturers' Association.

Placing First Steel Support of Monitor Pressroom

Photo by The Christian Science Monitor Staff Photographer

GROUP OF THE LARGE FORCE WORKING ON THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING HOUSE

STEEL 'I-BEAMS' OF PUBLISHING HOUSE RISING

Work of Excavation on Entire Building Area 70 P. C. Finished

The first step in placing the steel beams of the new Christian Science Publishing House in Boston has been taken. Eight 30-foot "I-beam" standards, to support the floor above the Monitor presses, have been set in place, and around these are being fastened coils of reinforcement steel hooked upon upright steel shafts. A cylindrical metal casing is then placed and into this concrete will be poured to form the finished columns.

Concrete footings in B building, that section toward the Falmouth Street end of the site, are being poured daily and are expected to be completed within one week. On these are placed the reinforced concrete piers which rise to a common level throughout the entire building. Upon these piers rest the reinforced concrete slabs which form the basement floor, and it is estimated that approximately 60 per cent of these slabs in B building now have been finished.

Excavating for A Building

The work of excavation in the entire building area is about 70 per cent complete. The motor - driven shovel is well out of the B building area and into the A building section considerably nearer to the Massachusetts Avenue end of the site. Frequently, in addition to great loads of dirt, the shovel lifts into the trucks old wooden piles and large blocks of concrete which formed the foundations of former buildings.

The cement wall which surrounds the building is about 45 per cent complete in the B building section. Now it extends about one-third of the way along Clearway Street, the entire length of Dalton and Falmouth Streets and one-third of the length of Norway Street.

Placing Back Filling

The space between this wall and the steel piling rammed in to hold up the street is being filled with earth dug from the other end of the site. This back filling, as it is called, will continue until the space is filled in up to the large wooden supports of the steel piling. The steam rammer which forced the steel into place then will be used to draw it out and the remaining space filled up to the street level.

Wooden forms now are being set for the reinforced concrete floor to be placed at the street level. These are located at the Dalton and Falmouth Street section of the site and as the basement slabs in the other sections are completed, these forms will be set up into place.

The wooden panels for these forms are being made by workmen in a space set aside for the purpose in the yards of the Boston & Albany Railway several blocks away and are brought to the building site in trucks as completed.

A force of about 250 men now is on the job. Fifty of these, it is estimated, are at work in the railway yards constructing the forms and unloading materials for the building as they arrive.

WOMEN HOLD PRESS DINNER

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, wife of the Chief Justice of the United States, was one of the guests last night among many prominent women attending the annual dinner of the Women's National Press Club. Others who laughed with the capital's feminine news gatherers at the skits on political campaigning, prohibition and other subjects in the headlines, included wives and Cabinet officers and the six women House members.

Drys Recognize Need For Work to Gain Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

amendment to the Constitution. It would be even more difficult in the Senate, they said. At the same time, there was an unquestioned inclination among dry leaders to view the latest vote seriously.

It indicates the need of militant dry efforts in the coming campaign, and especially in the convention fights, it was said. Interest centers on the vote in relation to the forthcoming party platforms. It is now generally believed here that the Democratic convention may adopt a wet referendum plank. A powerful wet minority in the Republican Party is also determined to fight for the same thing, to the embarrassment of President Hoover. Out of yesterday's complete bipartisan lineup, showing 227 against the wet proposal, 187 for, 20 not voting, and 2 vacancies, Republicans were divided 112 to 97 and Democrats 114 to 90. To many this indicated that there would be just as hard a fight for a referendum plank in the Republican convention as in the Democratic.

Republicans Split

There is every indication, in fact, that Republicans are now badly split, the wet side insisting that without a referendum plank they cannot carry big key wet states; and some drys virtually asserting they will bolt the ticket if such a plank is insterted.

Yesterday's vote showed every representative in the following 12 states voting dry; Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Utah and Vermont. There were a dozen additional states where all but one or two votes were dry, showing that any effort to get a constitutional amendment through three-fourths of the states now is impossible.

Among 20 who failed to commit themselves by not voting yesterday was the Speaker, Representative John N. Garner (D), of Texas, a potential presidential candidate, whose views on the Eighteenth Amendment still remain to be elicited.

"The whole maneuver was purely for propaganda purposes," declared Dr. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, executive secretary of the National Board of Strategy.

Mr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, said:

"After 10 years of intensive effort, lavishly financed, favored with unlimited publicity and helped by the present depression, the liquor forces failed to get even a bare majority in favor of a roll call on the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"An analysis of the vote will show no material changes in wet or dry representation from the various Congressional districts as compared with the vote by which the Eighteenth Amendment was submitted. Most of the few changes can be accounted for either by other issues or by failure of the drys to organize effectively."

UNITED EFFORT AGAINST CRIME URGED BY JUDGE

Arizona Supreme Court Member Asks for Greater Appreciation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Greater appreciation of the necessity for united effort against criminal individuals and agencies is urged by Judge Alfred G. Lockwood, member of the Arizona State Supreme Court and for years judge of the Superior Court of Cochise County at Tombstone.

"Sooner or later," Judge Lockwood said, "the people of America must decide whether they prefer license and anarchy or law and order, and if they choose the latter, they must be willing to pay the price." The fundamentals of that price, according to the judge, "can only be worked out after long and careful experimentation, but some of the fundamentals are obvious to all who have studied the problem."

"The great problem of criminal law," Judge Lockwood pointed out, "has always been to preserve a proper balance between the interests of the individual and those of society as a whole. The whole tendency of legislation for many years," he said, "was to restrict the power of the police and courts over the individual citizen."

This had little effect upon conditions in the early history of America, the judge pointed out, "But all these conditions have been greatly changed of late years," he said, "and unless we strengthen the hands of those whose duty it is to protect us, disorganized society will find itself helpless before well organized crime."

To do this, Judge Lockwood declared, will necessarily impose some inconvenience at times upon ordinary citizens. For "every additional power we give these guardians," he stated, "will necessarily involve a surrender of some of our present freedom of action." But the good citizen must be willing to waive some of his ancient freedom from search, according to Judge Lockwood, so that it may be exercised to uncover the crime and in order "that the law may compel the criminal suspect to do likewise. Many technical rules of trials, originally intended to help the innocent, now generally protect the guilty," Judge Lockwood stated, and these "must be modified or abolished.

"But if we are to grant these tremendous powers to some of our public servants, we must make up our minds not to treat them as political officers chosen and removed for ordinary political reasons," he declared. "But they should be selected and retained as are lawyers, he concluded, "solely on the basis of their training, ability and success in performing duties we expect of them."

Dairymen Meet And Agree on Plan Of Organization

Representatives of dairy coöperatives throughout New England met at the American House today and agreed on a plan of organization proposed by the New England Governors' Dairy Advisory Board to fortify the position of the farmer in the marketing field.

Dr. H. B. Ellenberger of Vermont, chairman of the board, declared that the way is now open for a more effective operation of the New England Dairies, Inc., which controls a large proportion of the milk supply of the northeastern section. Two large organizations, the Bellows Falls Coöperative Creamery and the United Farmers Coöperative Creamery Association, controlling about 10 per cent of the supply, have withheld their approval of the proposed cooperative plan, but its operation will not necessarily be deterred by their absence, Mr. Ellenberger declared.

The binding contract to which the dealers will adhere provides for arbitration as a means of settling differences between the seller and the buyer. With the exception of the two defaulting coöperatives, all the dealers will buy their milk through a central marketing agency, thus keeping prices to the dealer and the consumer uniform.

Even though the proposed organization does not become 100 per cent effective, Mr. Ellenberger insists that it should result in a much greater degree of stabilization in the Boston milk market than has ever before existed. Under the improved conditions, he contends that the farmer will obtain a more equitable return for his milk, the distributor will secure his supply at a fair and uniform rate and the consumer will be assured of a sufficient supply of wholesome milk at reasonable prices.

Paper-Cloth Material Can Look Like Marble

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 15—Made out of paper or cloth treated with resin and highly compressed, a new building material developed by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company can be made to look like marble, grained like wood, or almost anything else the decorator's fancy dictates. It is "metal hard," but quiet and warm to the touch, and withstands wear, fire and chemicals, its makers say.

The material is already being used for paneling, baseboards, window sills, store fronts and as desk and counter tops.

Misleading Hawking of 'Wuxtrees' Is Halted in Indignant Annapolis

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—The wuxtree — you know: "Wuxtree! Wuxtree!"—found itself today in a bit of a jam.

At Annapolis, Md., the city council announced itself last night as tired of having irresponsible newsies shattering the calm of the night with their uncultured baritones bawling "Wuxtree!" when there really was not wuxtree at all.

At Dover and Dennison, both in Ohio, a similar public repugnance for such street hawking has been manifested.

The indignation at Annapolis crystallized to the point where the council decided that from now on no "extra" edition of a newspaper can be hawked until the police have passed upon it. If the police feel, after scanning headlines and text, that the news is of "extra" merit, the paper may be shouted in the streets. Otherwise, no

Annapolis citizens complained that newsies have made the nights hideous by "yelling in foreign languages." They further pointed out that the yells, though unintelligible, were vibrant with excitement, indicating that the hawker was offering for sale news of the very first magnitude.

Some residents said the call of the "Wuxtree" had lured them often from their warm firesides into the cold streets; that they had purchased the "Wuxtree" only to find it contained no news of transcendent import.

Others complained that the newsies should be compelled to "shout their wares in English"—A complaint that will come as a severe shock to newsies, many of whom are very vain about their articulatory ability.

Both the complaining citizenry and the city council made it clear that the legitimate "extra" editions such as are published by the hometown newspapers, are welcome. The Annapolis complaint was made against sellers of unnamed "out-of-town" papers whose cries aroused the public to a high state of enthusiasm which, after the paper had been frantically perused, fell with a thud.

Hindu Rule in Moslem Kashmir Leads to Demands for Reforms

Indian Government Starts Investigation of Causes of Series of Riots—Working of Revenue Laws Blamed in Main for Dissensions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India—Complete reorganization of the administration of the State of Kashmir and Jammu is envisaged in political circles here as the panacea for the troubles now disturbing that region.

The Glancy Commission, a body appointed by the Government of India, is now collecting material which will form a basis for the reorganization.

The commission was dispatched to Kashmir as a consequence of a series of riots and insurrectionary activities which occurred in the state last November and have been sporadically breaking out since then. It was early recognized that maladministration was largely responsible for the outbreaks.

Kashmir is India's most pictorial state. The valley where the state is situated is an oval plain, some 84 miles long and approximately 25 miles broad, entirely surrounded by the lofty, snowy, outer ranges of the Karakoram and Himalayan Mountains. The vale is a favored recreation spot for Indians and Europeans in India.

Petty Tyrannies Charged

The inhabitants of the state are principally Moslem, and their ancestors once ruled the region. The present ruler and the chief administrators of Kashmir today are Hindus. This has been largely the cause of the rebellion, as the Moslems assert they have been subjected to many petty tyrannies on the part of their Hindu overlords.

In the main the native states of India come very definitely under British tutelage, but in Kashmir the Maharaja in recent years has supplanted his British advisers by Indians, favoring a cry of "Kashmir for the Kasmiris." The Moslems of the state have contended that in its literal interpretation the cry has become "Kashmir for the Hindus."

The direct causes of the recent revolt are now traced to the unjust working of the revenue laws, which have borne harshly on the Moslems. Indiscretions by minor Hindu officials have added to the mood of resentment which the Moslems feel against the Hindu overseers.

Despite his policy of endeavoring to do without the British in administering the state, it was to the British authorities in India that the Maharaja turned when the Kashmir disturbances assumed the proportions of open rebellion. He called for troops from British India, which were supplied.

Far-Reaching Complications

British intervention has aroused exceptional interest throughout India, and every phase of India's governmental problems has been affected by the developments in Kashmir.

In the first place, the Hindus of Kashmir are very anxious to obtain the protection of the British raj, and during the rebellion many Hindus forsook their homes to obtain that protection directly by trekking into British India. Hindus throughout British India also favor British intervention, holding that it is the intention of the Moslems to establish a Moslem kingdom that will be linked up with the Moslem region lying beyond—the area that includes Afghanistan, Persia, Arabia, and Turkey.

The Moslems, however, look askance at British intervention, declaring that in all these affairs in India the Hindu is always being protected.

This complicated situation is further aggravated by the attitude of Indian princes, who are anxious to see the rights of native princes upheld.

Meanwhile the Glancy Commission—consisting of one Englishman, one Hindu, and one Moslem—continues its work of collecting material to place before the Government of India and the British Government. It is generally felt here that the commission will recommend a complete reorganization of the state administration, with Moslems obtaining a share of control commensurate with their population status in the valley.

This will open up new controversies. It will place the Maharaja in an awkward position. If he accepts the proposals he will have to surrender many of his administrative posts to Moslems; if he rejects any scheme for organization, he is liable to be deposed, either constitutionally by British authority, or unconstitutionally by a continuance of rebellion.

It is frankly contended in the highest quarters here that incompetent administration rather than deliberate oppression is the cause of Kashmir discontent. Consequently, the Maharaja's acceptance of proposals for overhauling his administration would necessarily result in his losing the throne.

CAMPAIGN FOR JOBS NEARS QUARTER MARK

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—The race to find a million jobs for the workless neared the quarter post today.

The United Action Campaign for Employment reported yesterday the total of people returned to activity as wage earners was 229,320. Minnesota stands at the top of the list of states. It has reported 23,345 positions found.

S. J. FULLER A DELEGATE

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—Mr. Stuart J. Fuller, assistant chief of the division of Far Eastern affairs in the State Department, has been designated to attend the fifteenth session of the opium advisory committee as an expert in an advisory capacity. The committee will meet at Geneva April 15.

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SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM

CRITICS' CRITIC AND CRITICS IN FRIENDLY PACT

Dr. Sirovich Convinced That, After All, Some Plays May Be Bad

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 15—Peace was declared today between the valiant congressional defender of the drama, Representative William I. Sirovich (D.) of New York and the dramatic critics of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

It wasn't exactly a formal treaty, but it just as definitely marked the end to a most entertaining interlude in the mêlée of political affairs. Dr. Sirovich annonunced he would not press any further his threat to draft legislation which would interfere with the freedom of dramatic criticism.

It came about yesterday, when Mr. Robert Coleman, dramatic critic of the New York Mirror, succeeded in convincing Dr. Sirovich that not all critics seek only to destroy.

In fact, the chairman of the Patents Committee was so pleased with Mr. Coleman's praise of his last radio address that he commissioned him to return to New York and tell his colleagues he had the highest regard for them and would in the future seek to aid their efforts to build up the national drama.

Mr. Coleman was the sole critic to journey from New York for the last hearing of Dr. Sirovich's Patents Committee investigation into the charges that critics have been responsible for the alleged decline in the drama. In a sense this was an anti-climax to the promised "battle of the century," between Dr. Sirovich and an anticipated "horde" of critics.

But it was well for the cause of peace. Mr. Coleman was of a manner calculated "to turn away wrath." He agreed most emphatically with every sally the red-carnation-bedecked chairman made at "weeds, thorns and thistles" among the critical profession "who tortured and abused" the unfortunate playwrights.

But he did convince Dr. Sirovich that many critics really do occasionally enjoy praising a play and did not always attend the theater with a determination to nullify the artistic efforts of the producer and actors. In fact, he held that the majority of critics sincerely sought to build up the theater by constructive criticism.

And so well did he portray the "honest sincerity of the profession" that the "critic of the critics" was visibly moved—in fact, melted from antagonist to friend.

COLUMBIA STUDIOS GIVE WORK TO 2000

HOLLYWOOD, March 15 (AP)—Columbia film studios have reopened after an eight weeks' shutdown, giving employment to about 2000 persons, including, besides the higher salaried players, technicians, extras and laborers.

Mr. Harry Cohn, newly elected president, said the company's present program calls for 26 feature pictures and 110 short subjects.

NORTH CAROLINA HENS BUSY DURING JANUARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Hens belonging to the flocks of 249 farmers in 53 North Carolina counties yielded $12,000 worth of eggs in January, according to figures compiled by Mr. C. J. Maupin, extension poultryman at the State College of Agriculture here. Reports listed the production of 51,358 hens, or an average of 213 to a farm.

This is the largest number of birds reported by growers since farm demonstration flock records were started five years ago. The average income from eggs in January in the 53 counties reported was 21 cents per hen.

Lincoln Log Cabins To Be Reproduced At Chicago Exhibit

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 15—Two of the log cabins in which Lincoln lived during his childhood, the grocery store where he clerked in New Salem, Ill., and the Wigwam in which he was first nominated for the Presidency, are to be reproduced on the Chicago lake front as part of the Century of Progress Exposition, the fair management announced.

This plan was proposed by a company which has been granted a concession to erect and operate the Lincoln group on a site adjacent to the completed reproduction of the original Fort Dearborn. The concessionnaire expects to have the Lincoln group ready to open June 1, a full year before the exposition is scheduled to open, the World's Fair management states.

Three crude log structures are to duplicate the birthplace of Lincoln at Hodgenville, Ky., the dwelling of the family at what is now Lincoln City, Ind., and the New Salem store where Lincoln studied Blackstone, the exposition office states. The Wigwam, Chicago convention hall, where the Republican convention met and chose Lincoln in 1860, is to be copied with a large frame building like the original, no longer standing. Inside the Wigwam are to be reproductions of several rooms, some from the Springfield, Ill., home of the Lincolns, and one or two from the White House, according to the plans.

Simplicity Urged In Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 15 — Modern education, through overexpansion, has scattered the energies of students, leaving them with "small Latin and less Greek," in the opinion of Mr. Thomas S. Gates, president of the University of Pennsylvania, who addressed the closing session of Schoolman's Week here on March 13.

"I am inclined to believe that what we need most is to concentrate more than we have been doing upon simplicity and earnestness in education," Mr. Gates said, "to insist that through continuity the student learns more of thoroughness, with the thought that he will have as his reward a sense of solid achievement.

"Because we have learned by experience," Mr. Gates said in touching on the overinvestment of capital that has been found to be unprofitable, "business is in a fair way to return to more solid ground. There is reason to believe that education also has been overexpanded, through the multiplication of sketchy courses offering fragments of subjects, courses that often leave the student more bewildered than enlightened."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. May T. Lundy, Tucson, Ariz.
Mrs. George M. Holman, Fitchburg, Mass.
Pauline L. Ziegenhagen, Chicago, Ill.
Otto G. Ziegenhagen, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Helen Mae Vealie, New York, N. Y.
Jeanne O. L. Welch, Iowa City, Iowa.
Lucille Hilda Grad, New York, N. Y.
Mildred L. Grimes, Wellesley, Mass.
L. A. Wells, Waltham, Mass.

Treasure Hunters Take to the Air

The Christian Science Monitor Photos

SCENES AT NEW "GOLD" RUSH

Top, Left to Right—Dogs Loaded With Packs for Trip North. Fish the Best Food at Great Bear Lake.
Bottom—Plane Ready for Take-Off to Radium Field

RICH TREASURE IN RADIUM LIES IN WILDERNESS

(Continued from Page 1)

goes out of Great Bear Lake in the middle of June the planes will be equipped with pontoons.

The three points on Great Bear Lake at which the bulk of the claims have been staked out are at Echo Bay, Lindsley Bay and Hunter Bay. Echo Bay itself has been staked completely and the movement of prospectors has taken a northerly direction.

So keen has been the interest in this mining discovery that even the Indians, members of the Rabbit Skin tribe who inhabit that territory, are filing on personal claims.

The Government has allowed each prospector to file on six claims in his own name and six each in names of two proxies, a total of 18 in all each year and the size of the claims are limited to 1500 feet square. One of the noticeable features of the exodus to this mineral area has been the number of northerners and residents of that country who have taken advantage of their proximity to the field to be in the vanguard of those staking claims.

In the summer time when there is no snow dogs are still used as beasts of burden for there are no horses. The load strapped on each dog's back weighs about 30 pounds, but in the winter when the powerful huskies—half wolf and half dog—can pull the sleds on the snow and along the frozen river beds, a much heavier load may be carried by the dog team.

Many tons of supplies are going north from Edmonton each week for prospecting parties and it is stated that four parties from Winnipeg and 10 from Toronto are preparing to go to the Great Bear Lake area. New York and Detroit interests are said to be equipping planes which have this far northern area for their destination.

TOURISTS AID TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Conventions and tourist traffic in 1931 brought $31,099,480 to Toronto it was revealed at the annual meeting of the Toronto Convention and Tourist Association. Conventions totaled 279 with an attendance of 167,400 and a value to the city of nearly $17,000,000. From March 1, 1926 to Dec. 31, 1931 Toronto entertained 1194 conventions with an approximate attendance of 731,699 people who spent in the city over $73,000,000 exclusive of toruist traffic.

BILL TO MERGE ARMY AND NAVY READY FOR VOTE

Legislative Path Cleared for Action on Consolidation Measure

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 15—The legislative path to vote on the bill to consolidate the army and navy into a single department of national defense lies open today after being successfully blocked for months.

This is the practical result of a vote in the House yesterday to extend the authority and the term of the special committee on economy. The committee now has the right to report out bills. Heretofore it was limited to recommendations. It also has until the end of the session to work instead of only to April 15.

Although the army and navy issue, one of the most delicate and controversial before the present Congress, was mentioned in the debate on the resolution, it was learned from members of the committee that this is a major objective behind the resolution, which was passed by a vote of 258 to 150.

Through the enlarged authority of the special committee Representative Joseph W. Byrns, chairman, who is also author of the consolidation measure, will be able to report the bill directly to the House where it will have privileged status and is certain to come up for a vote.

Up to now the measure has been blocked in the House committee on expenditures in government departments. Two Democrats in the committee are understood to have voted with the Republicans against the measure. The latter oppose it because the Administration feels departmental economies should be worked out by the President himself. One of the Democrats joining them in opposition, Representative Charles L. Martin (D.) of Oregon, is a West Point graduate and a former assistant chief of staff of the army.

In view of this, Mr. Byrns, who considers the consolidation measure one of the most remunerative economy steps Congress could take, is said to have sought extended authority for the economy committee in order that it could take the bill away from the expenditures committee and report it out itself. He holds that consolidation of the two military branches of the Government would result in the saving of "hundreds of millions of dollars."

SOUTHERN RURAL EDUCATOR RETIRES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Mr. John J. Blair, during whose service with the North Carolina State Department of Education as supervisor of rural school construction, nearly $100,000,000 was spent for the erection of buildings, has retired.

Mr. Blair has done much for rural schools in North Carolina. More than 4000 trucks transport 200,000 North Carolina children to and from school daily. The average length of the school term in 1909 was 92 days, as compared with 152 days at the present time. During his residence in Raleigh, Mr. Blair established an art gallery in one of the state buildings.

Clues Followed To Disappearance Of Lindbergh Boy

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 15—The police and private agents of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh are continuing to follow every possible clue that offers to throw any light on the disappearance of Charles Augustus Lindbergh Jr. and lead to the discovery of his present whereabouts.

Latest reports from Col. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, superintendent of the New Jersey state police, however, indicated that his department has made little headway in the case and that a close check on every tip and rumor regarding the kidnaping during the last 13 days has yielded no additional information.

Reports that the persons who kidnaped the baby from his nursery in his parents' home near Hopewell, N. J., on March 1, were members of the "Purple Gang," a group of Detroit gangsters, led to a close check-up of their activities here by police. The Brooklyn home of a member of the gang was thoroughly searched, but no evidence was found that would connect them with the crime, the police said.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed that Mr. Clifford Snook, chief of police of Hopewell township, believed that a more thorough search should be made in the Sourland hills around the Lindbergh estate. Mr. Snook was reported to be working on a clue of his own.

Four Kidnapers Executed

SHANGHAI, March 15 (AP)—Four Chinese kidnapers faced a firing squad recently at Tsao Ho-King Prison in Shanghai.

Two of the men were convicted of kidnaping a compradore (native commission merchant) of a British-American company in 1929, and the others of kidnaping a compradore of a British company in 1930.

STEADY GROWTH KEEPS ATLANTA FREE OF SLUMP

Expansion Continues in Spite of World Drop, Study Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A steady growth had gained enough momentum to enable Atlanta not only to hold its own during the time of slump, but to continue to expand, according to a survey by the Atlanta Real Estate Board

Based on the statistics of the Department of Public Schools and the Southern Bell Telephone Company, this survey indicates that a certain state of assured growth achieved by a city means that a real estate activity will persist, even under such conditions as those of the last two years

There was a substantial increase of population during the last two years. this survey proves. The number of subscribers to telephones is larger. even though the number of individual telephones shows a slight decrease, which it is stated is due to the fact that many business firms have fewer extension phones.

With an increase of 3067 the Atlanta public schools on Jan. 1, 1932, showed an enrollment of 62,812, as compared with 59,745 on Jan. 1, 1930.

A number of large improvements started and completed during the past two years were listed by the Real Estate Board. In building operations the new $2,975,000 post office, the construction of which is to be begun soon, is pointed out. Also four buildings of major proportions, one being new throughout, were completed, it is cited. The other three were remodeled, the cost being, with one exception, more than $1,000,000.

Various other developments, including two new bus terminals, which have been completed and are in operation, and the new S. H. Kress building, are also enumerated. The Bobby Jones Municipal Golf Course is cited as one of the public improvements. It will be opened this spring Residential subdivision activity also has been carried forward.

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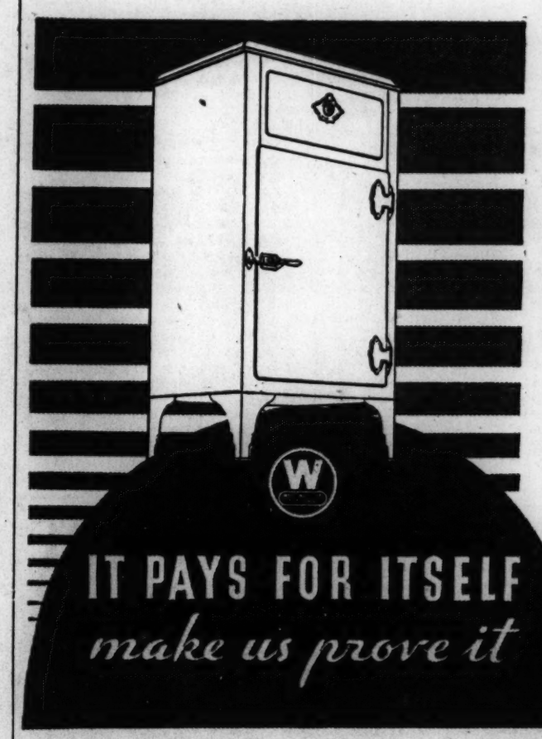

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GOV. ELY SEEKS ACTION ON STATE CREDIT PROJECT

Formation of $20,000,000 Corporation to Help Banks Favored

Hope for immediate relief of depositors in closed banks of Massachusetts is found in the special message submitted to the Legislature yesterday by Gov. Joseph B. Ely, calling for action on his proposal for the formation of a $20,000,000 state credit corporation.

As a further strengthening factor in his plan to rebuild the State's financial structure, the Governor requested that legislation be passed to empower the bank commissioner or liquidating agents to pledge securities of closed banks as collateral for loans to be obtained from the newly organized Federal Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

"There is no more important work to be done by the Legislature than to assist the depositors of closed banks," the Governor said. "The purpose of this message is to emphasize the necessity for creating an agency to convert into cash home mortgages held by closed banks upon which they must collect to satisfy depositors." In this respect, the Governor also pleaded for the rescue of the home owner as well as the bank depositor.

Because of a question to the constitutionality of such a corporation, the Governor requested that the Supreme Court be petitioned for a decision. The message was referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

In the Senate substitution prevailed over an adverse committee report on a bill providing that appointments to the Boston police force be made, so far as possible, from residents of the city. A bill to obligate departments of the State to submit all projected new rules and regulations to the Legislature for approval was lost in second reading.

Veterans of the Spanish War and the Philippine and Chinese relief expeditions would be exempted from certain provisions of the civil service rules under a measure passed to be engrossed by the Senate. The 4½ per cent beer bill, having passed the House was read into the records of the Senate for immediate consideration.

Although it was pleaded that employers would be unable to pay seven days' wages for six days' work, the House threw out an adverse committee report, and substituted the bill which would give railroad workers one day off in seven. Cost of reconstructing a breakwater along the Winthrop shore line would be $105,000, under the terms of a bill favorably reported by the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs.

A measure calling for a further appropriation of $300,000 for unemployment relief was filed with the clerk of the House.

Wellesley Girls Producing Plays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 15—The Wellesley Workshop, assisted by three members of the Harvard Dramatic Association, is giving its first public production this evening in Alumnæ Hall. The Workshop, a course in play production under the direction of Miss Edith M. Smaill, professor of speech, has studied and staged the plays as part of the regular class work.

After the plays, "The Man of Destiny" by Shaw and "The Sacred Cat" and "The Crown of St. Felice" by Sladen-Smith, were chosen early in the year, they were used for the practical problems of class study in the different phases of play production. Designs for stage sets were submitted to Miss Smaill by the nine members of the class. The model for "The Man of Destiny" was made, complete in every detail, even to the arrangements for lighting, in the Workshop.

The students made the blue prints for the sets and from these constructed the scenery. At the same time they did not forget the dramatic aspects of the production, and under Miss Smaill's guidance coached and rehearsed the parts of the plays. For the Shaw play, which deals with a possible episode in the life of Napoleon, the three Harvard students were invited to collaborate, and Miss Katharine Waldo, a freshman, was chosen to play the only female part. Casts of the two other plays are made up entirely of members of the Workshop class.

Treasury Expects Big Cut in Return On Income Taxes

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—From a much reduced army of income tax payers the Treasury today receives returns on the earnings of last year, learning for the first time just how great an income shrinkage has occurred since the years of booming prosperity.

The Government will be fortunate, officials believe, if the first quarter payments, which must be made with the returns by midnight tonight, amount to as much as $200,000,000. This means their maximum expectation for 1931 income taxes is not far from $800,000,000.

Not more than 2,000,000 persons are expected to pay tax this year while a year ago approximately 2,500,000 contributed.

Taken by fiscal years, receipts during the term from last July to next June are not expected to total more than $1,000,000,000, which is the lowest amount received for such a period since the income tax law went into effect in 1917. In 1923 they hit the previous low at $1,600,000,000. Ever since then they had climbed until a peak of $2,410,000,000 was received in 1930.

New Activities Add 300 Workers

Employment was provided to about 300 wage earners in Metropolitan Boston during February by 19 new manufacturing establishments, according to the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in a report issued today. About as many more workers were given work as a result of expansion by 16 existing companies.

New industries in February make a total of 33 that have been established in the area since the first of this year, an increase of five compared with the first two months of 1931 and a gain of three over the similar period of 1930. Apparel manufacturers predominate in the list of new industries. Other lines include golf balls, oil burners for ranges, leather bags, household woodenware, interior finish and toilet preparations.

Expansions include preparations for a new oil terminal on the Neponset River, for one of the major oil companies, estimated to cost about $2,000,000, contracts for dredging and dock work to be awarded shortly. The terminal is to include 34 storage tanks with total capacity of more than 45,000,000 gallons of oil.

Adaptation of Colonial Design

The Christian Science Monitor - Reprinted from the Bradenton Herald

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, BRADENTON, FLA.

Christian Science Church Dedicated

BRADENTON, Fla.—The edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, at Fifteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, this city, was dedicated recently and the occasion was reported in the Bradenton Herald. Excerpts from the newspaper article follow:

"The building was erected at a cost of $15,000, the construction work requiring approximately five months. It is of cream-colored brick and Travertine stone, colonial in design, with Travertine stone columns. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 234."

Quoting a passage from the first reader's address, the Herald said:

"'The first Christian Science Society of Bradenton was organized on Oct. 9, 1912. And during the first year of its existence this present site, corner of Fifteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, was purchased. Within two years a frame structure was erected here and was occupied until the Society became a church in January, 1924.'"

Savings Bank Women to Confer

The Massachusetts Association of Savings Bank Women will conduct its seventh annual conference on Thursday and Friday at the Hotel Statler. "An Around the World Cruise," American Express travelogue, will be presented Thursday evening.

Mr. Joseph D. Leland, a member of President Hoover's Home Ownership Commission, and Mrs. Eva Whiting, president of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, will discuss the savings banks' relation to home ownership on Friday afternoon.

Mr. George A. Kyle, assistant treasurer of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, will talk on "The Duty of Freedom." Miss Lucia Carney, president of the Maine Association of Savings Bank Women, will tell of the work in that State. "Why Things Aren't What They Used to Be" will be the subject of an address at the banquet Friday evening by Mr. Edward E. Whiting, newspaper writer.

OFFICERS NAMED FOR BLIND SOCIETY

All officers of the Massachusetts Association for Promoting the Interests of the Adult Blind have been elected for the year with the exception of filling the vacancy left by Judge Frederick P. Cabot, for many years president of the association, Mr. W. L. Stoddard, treasurer, announced today.

The officers include Miss Helen Keller and Dr. Edward E. Allen, honorary vice-presidents; Mr. Arthur F. Sullivan and Miss Lucy Wright, vice-presidents; Mr. Francis M. Andrews Jr., secretary, and Mr. Stoddard, treasurer. During the last year, the association closed Fisher House in Hancock Street, but the other main activities showed a marked increase.

West Is Advised To Hold Judgment On Far East Issue

Western powers should hold in abeyance their judgment of the Far Eastern situation until the commission of the League of Nations has reported all the circumstances, Mr. Willis J. Abbot, contributing editor of The Christian Science Monitor, told the Advertising Club of Boston today. Until that judgment is officially rendered let the nations prevent economic sanctions and manifestations of hostility, he urged.

With peace restored, he continued, the authority of the League of Nations may be developed in the light of this episode, accurate definitions of terms to prevent confusion may be added, so that the peace machinery will be stronger for this crisis. Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, Japanese Ambassador to the United States: "Mutual repudiation of aggressive policy and conduct, respect for China's territorial integrity, complete suppression of all organized movements that interfere with the freedom of trade and which stir up international hatred, effective protection throughout Manchuria of all peaceful pursuits of the Japanese subjects and respect for the treaty rights of Japan in Manchuria."

The crux of the difficulties has been that China has not, in the western sense, a responsible government, capable of making and keeping pledges, Mr. Abbot said. Japan tried to adjudicate differences arising from China's treaty violations, but the Chinese office, he said, evaded these efforts. "At the time I was in Japan the assertion was freely made and not contradicted by China that more than 300 diplomatic issues were pending between the countries, for which the Japanese could not secure attention," he continued.

Diplomatic methods having proved futile, Mr. Abbot asserted, the provocative acts of Chinese bandits and soldiers in Manchurian areas where the Japanese had treaty rights led to the clash at Mukden.

TARIFF BLAMED FOR TRADE DROP BY MAINE GROUP

Engineers Also Vote That Dry Law Has Nothing to Do With Slump

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 15—The Pine Tree State is forsaking its strong protectionist traditions, if the consensus of members of the Maine Association of Engineers and Contractors, one of the strongest organizations in the State, is an index of popular sentiment. They hold that tariffs are a cause of major economic slumps and would abolish or modify them, according to a survey by the Maine unemployment committee of the American Engineering Council made public here today.

At the same time they voted that prohibition had nothing to do with the slump from which the United States is rapidly recovering and also absolved the anti-trust laws and the mechanization of industry from blame.

The committee, of which Mr. Paul Cloke, dean of the College of Technology, University of Maine, is chairman, is one of 52 American Engineering Council committees in all parts of the country working on the unemployment problem. It began its inquiry among the engineers and contractors "in an effort to ascertain the questions to which it should give attention in studying the problem of employment stabilization."

Maine's engineers and contractors held that there are definite and specific ways to speed the country on its way to full economic recovery and good times. They voiced the thought that stock market activities should be regulated, the anti-trust laws revised and buying resumed. They were for credit relief, spread of work, farm labor planning, a more aggressive attempt to increase export sales, expansion of the American Merchant Marine, economic research by natural scientists and engineers, and establishment of research boards, vocational guidance by schools, colleges and universities and the reserving of public works construction for slump periods to provide employment.

They favored the extension of President Hoover's moratorium beyond July 1, were for putting into practice the plan for releasing frozen assets, and would curtail competitive credit facilities like installment financing companies.

Each employer, they held, should accept definite responsibility for providing maximum possible security for his stable force and should set up reserves to help maintain the weekly income of his stable force during slumps.

The engineers and contractors listed 18 causes to which they attributed the world-wide slump. Among these was the tendency of the public to accumulate savings, the rise of "a factory robot class," compulsion of speed, preferential railroad rates, indirect bonuses, business consolidations, and "too much competition." They held that the bankruptcy laws had failed and criticized the processes of saving and investing and the production and flow of money.

STATE AID SOUGHT FOR HIGHWAY WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 15—Announcement is made by Mr. Frederic E. Everett, New Hampshire highway commissioner, that as a result of town meetings, held March 8, requests for state aid had been received from 48. Fifty-four towns voted not to apply for such assistance.

These reports will be placed on file until advice has been received from all the 224 and then laid before Gov. John G. Winant and his council for final action as to the amount of road construction for the season of 1932.

HOOKSETT JUDGE NAMED

CONCORD, N. H., March 15 (AP)—Gov. John G. Winant yesterday nominated Mr. William H. Head of Hooksett as municipal court justice of that town and the Governor's Council confirmed the nomination of Mr. Francis W. Johnston of Claremont as Attorney-General.

State-Wide Relief Agency Is Urged In New Hampshire

NASHUA, N. H., March 15 (AP)—Mr. James M. Langley of Concord, chairman of the New Hampshire Unemployment Relief Committee, today recommended a single state-wide organization to handle welfare activities of 245 county, city and town relief agencies.

In a speech before the annual conference on social work, Mr. Langley advocated 17 regional offices, so constituted as to recognize county lines. They would be staffed by professional workers. He suggested that all direct relief should be handled on the individual case work basis with uniform records.

"County farms," he proposed, "would remain as hospital and prison units. The organization should be such that private as well as public funds could be received and administered in this respect, partaking of the character of a community trust for welfare activities.

"New Hampshire has an antiquated and involved pauper relief system," he said," by which the poor receive aid through tax funds at the hands of about 700 popularly elected selectmen, overseers, and county commissioners, most of whom are untrained for this duty, and most of whom have other duties, public and private, which tend to make the handling of pauper relief a 'necessary evil' in their eyes."

Mr. Langley said that New Hampshire has more than doubled annual pauper relief spendings since 1928.

CRUDE OIL OUTPUT GAINS

TULSA, Okla., March 15—The daily average production of crude oil in the United States in the week ended March 12 totaled 2,150,945 barrels, an increase of 19,477 barrels over the preceding week, according to the Oil & Gas Journal.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. A. Hervey-Bathurst, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church; Dorchester Woman's Club, Centre Street, Dorchester, 8.

Second of two lectures by Mrs. William D. Orcutt, "Leonardo da Vinci," benefit Free Hospital for Women, home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Baylies, 5 Commonwealth Avenue, 9.

Business and Professional Women's Club of Massachusetts: Dinner, Mrs. Dolly Gann, speaker and guest of honor; violin selections by Mr. Paul Cherkassky of Boston Symphony Orchestra; Hotel Bradford, 6:30.

Wheaton College: Installation of Phi Beta Kappa Chapter, Prof. William G. Howard, Harvard University, presiding, 4:30; dinner, 6:30; meeting, lecture, "Scholarship in a Democracy," by Dr. Emma P. Carr, 8:15.

Longy School of Music: Open house concert, Durrell String Quartet, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8.

Dinner meeting, discussion of progressive secondary education, auspices Cambridge school directors, Hotel Somerset, 6:15.

Wellesley College: Presentation of three one-act plays by Wellesly Workshop theatrical group; "The Man of Destiny," "The Crown of St. Felice," and "The Sacred Cat": Alumnæ Hall, 8.

D. A. R. reception to Miss Nancy H. Harris, candidate for State Regent in coming elections, and members of her state board, Hotel Statler, 8 to 10.

Third in lecture series auspices Frances Willard House, "Cathedrals of France," by Miss Annie S. Dran, instructor at Shanghai College, St. Paul's Cathedral Crypt, 7:30.

Women's Auxiliary to Canadian Club of Boston: Business meeting and social hour, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 8.

Traffic Club of New England: Dinner meeting, athletic night, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

Parsons Law Club: Dinner, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 7:45.

Boston League of Women Hairdressers: Meeting, Café, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8.

Theaters

Hollis Street—"Candida," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Road to Life," continuous film from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, speaking program, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Fire Chiefs Club: Luncheon assembly, Hotel Statler, noon.

New England Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers: Luncheon meeting, Hotel Statler, noon.

Advertising Club: Forum meeting, Hotel Statler.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Gothic Art, Miss Maginnins, 11.

New England Shippers Advisory Board: Meeting, 10; luncheon, 1; Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Second in series of garden lectures, auspices Cambridge School of Domestic and Landscape Architecture, "Raising Your Plants," by Prof. Stephen F. Hamblin; Junior League Ballroom, Zero Marlborough Street, 11.

Final lecture in series by the Rev. Carroll Perry, "Daniel Webster, 1728 to 1932," home of Mrs. L. Cartaret Fenno, 238 Beacon Street, 3.

Dartmouth Women's Club: Meeting, Miss Nancy Byrd Turner, poetess, speaker on her own poems, Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Women's City Club of Boston: Luncheon meeting, address, "The Treatment of Problem Parents," by Mrs. T. Grafton Abbott, clubhouse, 12:30.

Daughters of American Revolution: State convention, meetings, 10:15 and 2; Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, guest speaker, afternoon meeting; Hotel Statler, through Wednesday.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom: Auction and contract bridge party, home of Mrs. Alfred B. Lewis, 2 Gray Gardens East, Cambridge, 2:30.

Boston Art Club: Private opening, exhibition by Boston newspaper artists, 2 to 5.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, from 9 to 5; Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Contemporary Japanese paintings; Washingtoniana; Daumier lithographs; engravings by and after Turner; Massachusetts landscape architects.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of the Riviera, Spain and Northern Africa, by David Paige.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings by Philip Kappel.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Henry H. Brooks. Through March 26.

Boston Society of Independent Artists, 40 Joy Street—Sixth Annual Exhibition. Through March 27.

The Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street—Water colors by Harold B. Warren. Through March 26.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Water colors by Loren F. Wilford. Etchings by Eugene Higgins. Through March 26.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by Sam Charles. Through March 22. Etchings by Charles Emile Heil. Through March 29.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General Print Show.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and not quite so cold tonight; Wednesday fair and warmer; moderate to fresh northwest or west winds; minimum temperature tonight about 16.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and not quite so cold tonight; Wednesday fair and rising temperature.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued cold tonight; Wednesday fair with slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest winds and fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	20	36	Montreal	4	10
Bismarck ...	18	30	Nantucket ...	16	36
Boston	13	37	New Orleans.	46	62
Buffalo	10	18	New York ...	16	34
Calgary	32	50	Norfolk, Va..	22	38
Charleston ...	32	50	North Platte.	26	54
Chicago	20	24	Philadelphia.	22	36
Cincinnati ...	18	28	Phoenix,Ariz.	54	80
Denver	38	62	Pittsburgh ..	12	22
Eastport, Me.	6	24	Portland, Me.	10	30
Hatteras	30	44	Raleigh	24	40
Honolulu,T.H. Tp.m. Mar.14	72	76	St. Louis	28	34
			St. Paul	14	20
Helena,Mont.	40	42	Salt Lake City	38	52
Huron, S. D.	22	30	San Francisco	50	58
Jacksonville.	36	58	SantaFe,N.M.	34	56
Kansas City .	26	38	Seattle	42	50
Key West ...	66	70	Tampa	44	62
Los Angeles .	54	64	Washington ..	20	34
Memphis	32	44	Wichita,Kan.	34	46
Miami, Fla .	50	68	Williston,N.D.	30	40

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 13.
B—Maximum March 14.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 5:01 p. m., Wednesday 5:16 a. m.
Height of tides 7.4 feet, 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:20 p. m.

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SPAIN COMPELS WORK ON FARMS TO AFFORD JOBS

Property of Landowners Who Refuse to Comply to Be Confiscated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—A big step toward relieving unemployment in Spain was taken when President Alcala Zamora signed a bill giving a special commission of the Ministry of Agriculture power to force landowners to employ a suitable number of laborers or confiscate their property.

This bill is the work of Señor Marcelino Domingo, Socialist Minister of Agriculture, who recently criticized the deplorable economic situation in Spain and announced that his Ministry was preparing to take drastic remedial action.

With the promulgation of the bill the Central Technical Commission, an appointive body of the Minister of Agriculture, receives broad dictatorial power over the landowners. Rural police, responsible to the municipal mayor, are charged with the duty of surveying every farm in their section and estimating the normal working force that should be employed on each.

These individual reports will be submitted to a provincial agricultural commission that will check them and pass them on to the Central Technical Commission within four days. The latter commission is to have eight days to study the reports and reach a decision.

If the landowner should refuse to increase his working force to the standard within eight days of receiving the final decision of the Central Commission, his lands will be considered abandoned and they will be taken over by a local committee of farm laborers responsible to the agricultural committee in that province.

The measure is expected to have a profound effect on the attitude of the working classes. During the past few months, as unemployment figures rose steadily and the Government took no steps to relieve the situation, unrest crept through the labor elements.

They criticized the Government, and as their faith in the Republic waned they were easily led by Communist and anarchist leaders, who are responsible for the recent widespread epidemic of strikes and rebellions. The bill should put a stop to criticisms that the Government was doing nothing to grapple with any of the nation's fundamental problems.

Island of Cyprus Yields Treasures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 15—Excavations at Lapithos on the island of Cyprus have recently unearthed gold and bronze objects nearly 4000 years old, according to Mrs. Edith H. Dohan, curator of the classical section of the University of Pennsylvania Museum. The expedition, under the direction of Mr. B. H. Hill, is financed by the University of Pennsylvania Museum.

Belonging to the middle bronze age, the objects are believed to date back to 1800 B. C., according to Mr. Pill's report. Two hundred and twenty-five bronzes were found, including axe heads, knives, swords, daggers, pins, needles, tweezers and rings. On the knives were found traces of wooden handles and occasional evidences of a fabric sheath.

A pair of gold earrings, made from heavy sheets of gold decorated with a pattern and rolled into a cylindrical form, and a silver diadem with two silver pins were also excavated. The expedition began work at Lapithos last fall and will continue digging next season, according to museum officials.

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Enforcement Gain Follows Increase In Dry Law Staff

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 15—Gains over the previous month in arrests, automobile seizures and in quantities of wine seized and a slight decline in the number of stills captured were shown in the report of prohibition enforcement activities for February, made public by the bureau of prohibition today.

When compared with February of last year, the increases are reasonably consistent with the increase in agents, officials said. Last month's figures showed a 29 per cent increase in arrests, a 77 per cent increase in automobile seizures and an 8 per cent decrease in stills compared with the same period last year. Seizures of beer and spirits were considerably less than in February of last year, but the seizure of wine increased 12,312 gallons.

Progress continued along the line of clearing the courts' dockets of prohibition cases. Cases terminated in federal courts during February exceeded the new cases placed on the docket by 197, which reduced the number of cases pending in federal courts to 21,556. This is a decrease in pending cases of 191 over last month.

In the combined state and federal courts there were 5739 cases disposed of by pleas of guilty and verdicts of guilty, representing 91 per cent of all cases terminated during the month. Federal convictions alone totaled 92 per cent of the 389 jury trials during the month, 118 resulted in acquittals. The number of cases disposed of, acquittals, nolle prossed and quashed totaled 242 less than last month.

Japan Is Big Buyer Of Australian Wool

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Australia's trade with the East for the year ended June 30, 1931, amounted in value to £19,319,000, an increase of £1,796,000 over the previous year, according to figures issued by the Federal Markets Department. The totals showed a favorable balance to Australia for the year of £7,410,000.

Exports of wool amounted to 154,465,000 pounds, valued at £6,528,000, purchases made on behalf of Japan reaching the huge total of 53,539,000 pounds.

China, Japan and India bought 31,708,000 centals of wheat, valued at £6,568,000. China's quota was 14,639,000 centals. Figures for the first three months of the present financial year show that wheat exports to the East amounted to 5,720,000 centals, compared with 499,000 centals in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The position of butter exports to the East is not so satisfactory. There was a decline from 121,000 centals (valued at £833,000) to 105,000 centals (£608,000) for the year under review. Figures for the first three months of 1931-32, however, show an improvement.

AVOCATIONS TAUGHT UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—Edinburgh Advisory Committee for Juvenile Employment has established classes for youths between the ages of 18 and 25 who are out of work, with a view to increasing their "employability."

The boys learn various kinds of handwork, making articles which may be useful in their homes, and an effort is made to put them in touch with likely employers. An appeal to the Scottish public to raise £3000 in order to help between 6000 and 7000 unemployed men to obtain and cultivate allotment gardens, has been made.

GLASGOW WAGE CUT WILL AFFECT 17,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—Glasgow Town Council has agreed to a wage cut affecting 17,000 municipal employees, and amounting to 2 shillings 9 pence in the minimum weekly wage of 55 shillings.

It is expected that this will result in a saving to citizens of less than 1 penny in the pound in rates. The 55 shillings minimum was fixed when the cost of living index figure stood at 75 per cent. The cut now proposed has in view the fact that the index figure has fallen to 50 per cent.

Where Winter Dresses in Summer Raiment

The Christian Science Monitor-Miami News Service

NIGHT SAILING AT MIAMI, FLA.
Scene From One of the Many Hotels That Overlook the Colorful Biscayne Bay.

SEIPEL FOSTERS 'ESTATES' PLAN OF GOVERNMENT

Parliamentary Rule in Austria Faces Attack of Extreme Right

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—Parliamentary government in Austria is today being subjected to very strong attacks from the extreme right. Its opponents are busy campaigning for their "new" idea of the "Staendestaat," or organization of public representation by the "estates," which means according to the different professions and occupations.

Dr. Ignaz Seipel, former Chancellor, Prince Ernst Ruediger Starhemberg, and other Right Wing Christian Socialists and Heimwehr leaders see in the new method their way to the control of state power once more.

Their speeches and actions have shown that they are not prepared to exert their influence to make the best of the political machine which they have at hand, but attribute to it failures which are due rather to general economic and social conditions and which no other system could more effectually remedy. As the result of these activities, not only has the bourgeois coalition in Austria been rendered incapable of any constructive work for many months past, but it is threatened with disruption at every turn.

Summarizing the speeches which Dr. Seipel has made in support of his reform during the past months, one is led to the conclusion that class warfare is the root of all modern troubles, and that if the political affairs of the state were organized upon the basis of professions rather than as at present, then this class warfare would disappear.

Each industry and profession would form its own particular corporation or estate ("Stand"), in which both employers and employees would be represented. All such "Staende" together would form a central body to decide many questions now allocated to Parliament. This latter institution would continue to exist but with greatly limited sphere of action.

Opponents of the "Staendestaat" maintain that class differences do not arise from legal charters such as parliamentary consitutions, whether good or bad, as Dr. Seipel and his followers assume, but from an order of society which is based upon certain views as to property rights, and that "as long as one class controls the means of production and another owns nothing but its working capacity, class differences and strife must continue."

ENGLAND-AUSTRALIA AIR LINE IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—"The time is ripe for an extension of the Indian air service to Australia," declared Sir Walter Nicholson, a director of Imperial Airways of England, in an interview during a recent visit here. "The service," he said, "cannot be run without some subsidy, but it should be established as soon as financial conditions in England and Australia permit. The amount involved is certainly not great. . . . The proposed Australian service would link up with the Indian service at Karachi, and would be run weekly. The company has obtained eight 38-passenger machines. They are used in the European and African service, but might operate on the Australian route."

A representative of the Dutch line from Holland to Batavia is likewise in Australia, urging the Commonwealth to link up with that enterprise.

RALEIGH (N. C.) FIELD LIGHTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Raleigh witnessed the formal opening of night flying here, March 10. The municipal airport is now lighted for night travel and to take care of night air mail on this route.

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is an investment in loveliness
Our new "RICH ART" permanent wave gives such soft undulation with plenty of ringlets which requires no finger waving.
Artistic Hair Goods
Fixogen neatly sets your waves $1.00. Mail orders filled.
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Air Trade Increase Brings Cut in Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—International travel by airways shows a steady increase in and out of Miami. During January and February of this year 4043 air travelers were accommodated at this port by Pan American Airways alone, serving all countries south of here.

Increase in the number of tourists and business men traveling by air has resulted in a new reduction of air passenger fares on the international airways between Miami and various points in the West Indies, Central and South Amreica. The "Lindbergh Circle" trip around the rim of the Caribbean Sea covering 18 foreign countries and a total of 5357 miles in eight days' travel time can now be made at a cost of less than $600.

The great circle of South America, including the West Indies and Central America, covering 14,000 miles through 29 countries and colonies can be made in 16 days traveling time at a cost of less than $1300.

Methodists Vote For Disarmament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., March 15—The Kansas Conference of the Methodist Church went on record here, March 12, as favoring complete and immediate disarmament, opposing military training in the schools and pledging itself not to use its churches as military enlistment centers in the future.

Leading in the discussion and favoring the resolution was a strong group of American Legionnaires, many of whom were overseas during the World War. The conference also commended President Hoover for his attitude on peace and his leadership in maintaining peace in the present world crisis. Pastors were urged to carry on a continuous program for world peace in coöperation with all peace organizations.

The members of the conference also adopted a resolution declaring for a vigorous education program concerning the effects of alcoholic drinks.

W. C. T. U. ORGANIZER ATTACKS 'CONTROL'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Speaking here on the united international efforts on the part of organized liquor interests to bring about the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, Dr. Mary Harris Armor, World's W. C. T. U. organizer, declared that there were propagandist organizations with officials drawing salaries of $25,000 a year. The "wets" generaly, she added, were "juggling figures and misrepresenting facts," in an effort to discredit prohibition. Newspapers and newspapermen, scenario writers, and others were being used to distribute propaganda.

Touching on the subject of government control of liquor as it applies in Canada, Dr. Armor said: "After awhile you will try the right way, after trying all the wrong ways. You will try the best way to deal with liquor traffic, that is prohibition."

DANISH INVENTION SPEEDS TYPEWRITING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—An electric typewriter, claimed to be twice as fast as the ordinary mechanical models, has been invented by Mr. Hans Reinholdtsen of this city, a ship's machine master.

The inventor says that the machine can make 20 touches per second, as against the present maximum of 11 touches. The explanation of this added speed is that the type bar on the new Danish machine travels only 3 mm. whereas the average typebar has to travel 15 mm. It is claimed that the machine can type a speech as quickly as it is spoken, thus eliminating the use of shorthand.

PICCADILLY CIRCUS TO BLAZE WITH LIGHT

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Piccadilly Circus, termed "the hub of the universe" by Londoners, is to blaze with new lights. And Eros, the center of the hub, is to have his own system of flood lighting.

The lighting is described as more powerful than the lights of the Potsdammer Platz in Berlin. There will be 40 lamps with a total consumption of 60,000 watts. In case of failure of the main supply, a separate battery system, which will be kept perpetually charged from another circuit, has been installed.

UTILITIES RATES BILL PUSHED IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Railway Commission Favored by Governor to Direct Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Action on a bill to regulate public utilities rates in South Carolina is expected to begin as soon as Gov. Ibra C. Blackwood's second message to the General Assembly is delivered. In his address Governor Blackwood said he will recommend passage of the regulatory measure which came about through a survey of public utilities within the State by a special commission.

After a preliminary study of the 600-page report of this commission, the Governor intimated that he favored placing the responsibility for the administration of the provisions of the bill upon the State Railway Commission by expanding the powers and personnel of that body to supervise all power companies within the State.

One proposal outlined in the bill drawn up by the investigating committee provides that where an affiliation exists between an operating company in the State and another responsible company, the burden of proof shall be on the operating concern to establish the fairness of any charges made by the holding company against the operating company.

This proposal is expected to clear up complications arising from the fact that of the six major operating companies in South Carolina, only two are owned independently of outside interests and of these one is a subsidiary of the other. The other four are operated by holding companies having widespread interests in many other states.

To adequately regulate the services of these companies in order that the public may not be overcharged for the power and accessories they dispense, yet at the same time to permit the stockholders of these concerns a fair return on their investment, is the problem which the investigating committee set itself to solve.

That the question is of national importance is evidenced by the number of requests from legislative bodies and public officials in every section of the country for copies of the report which has been placed before the Assembly.

Sanctuary Sought For Wild Birds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A wild life sanctuary established in every county in Ontario is the objective of the Federation of Ontario Naturalists decided upon at a gathering of representatives of societies of naturalists from all parts of the province, and Toronto nature lovers. W. E. Sanders, president of the federation, recalled the days when the wood pigeon nested in every farm wood-lot, and eagles were an everyday sight in Ontario. These birds would never again be common.

The federation aimed to establish reservations for "the wild things of Ontario" as near as possible to every big city for "it is not fair that the beauty of unspoiled woodlands should be enjoyed only by the wealthy and tourists."

Dean C. D. Howe, faculty of forestry, University of Toronto, deplored "the clean-up-and-get-out" policy of many of the pulp and paper companies in northern Ontario. It was a policy dictated by the greed of foreign capital, Destruction of forests in sections of Ontario, he added, had made it no longer possible to study the original forms of life in their natural surroundings. He advocated a close check of tourists in northern woods. Ninety per cent of forest fires, he said, are due to carelessness.

Rates for Power In South Carolina Declared Too High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Hydroelectric power rates in South Carolina are entirely too high and should be lowered at once, in the opinion of Mr. T. B. Pearce of Columbia, chairman of the State Power Commission, at the regular weekly meeting of the Spartanburg Rotary Club. However, he added, the power companies as well as the public should be given a "square deal."

The commission has investigated the power situation in South Carolina with the object of adjusting any inconsistencies that might be found in the industry and its distribution methods. Based upon its findings, he said, the investigating body advocates that the power concerns be allowed rates which will earn them 8 per cent on their actual investment.

Municipally owned and operated power plants, and municipally distributed current, bought by a city from a power company and distributed by the city, are cheaper than current distributed by the power companies themselves, he asserted.

The power companies are not wholly to blame for the lack of uniformity in rates charged the consuming public, he conceded, as they are being inequitably taxed, in some instances, where the amount of taxes seems exhorbitant.

Institute Links America to Spain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Combining white colonial pillars with modern cube effects in red brick, the new Spanish National Institute of Physics and Chemistry stands on a high hill on the outskirts of Madrid, a monument to its American benefactor, the Rockefeller Foundation.

More than half the cost of the structure, recently opened with elaborate ceremonies in which Señor Alcala Zamora, President of the Republic, took part, was donated by the Foundation. The Spanish Government, however, provides for the upkeep.

The building is a three-story structure. Inside are 100 laboratories of the most modern design. The entire facilities will be used for individual research work in the two fields of natural science, the work being subsidized by the Government. A group of Spanish philanthropists in the Argentine have endowed the institute with a fund that will enable a few foreign physicists to carry out their research in the new laboratory on two or three-year fellowships.

FARM TRAINING FOR BOYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—The setting apart of an agricultural area where young men may receive farm training, with some small remuneration, and later acquire property for themselves, is under consideration here. The plan is intended to provide for lads passing out of schools who have little prospect of obtaining work. The movement has resulted in the formation of the Boys' Employment League.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

GILBERT MILLER presents
EDNA BEST HERBERT MARSHALL in
THERE'S ALWAYS JULIET
A Comedy by John van Druten
"Utterly delightful."—Brown, Eve. Post.
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th Street
Evgs. 8:40 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
THE MOON IN THE YELLOW RIVER
By DENIS JOHNSTON
GUILD THEATRE, 52d St., West of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Tom'w and Sat., 2:40.

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Trilogy
Mourning Becomes Electra
Composed of 3 plays presented on 1 day: Homecoming, The Hunted, The Haunted. Commencing at 5:30 sharp. Dinner intermission of one hour at 7. No matinees.
ALVIN THEATRE, 52d Street, West of B'way

ERNEST TRUEX
in
WHISTLING IN THE DARK
"Vastly entertaining."—Atkinson, Times
Ethel Barrymore Th., 47th St., W. of Broadway
Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

ED WYNN "THE PERFECT FOOL" in
The LAUGH PARADE
An Evening's Entertainment with JEANNE AUBERT, LAWRENCE GRAY, Others
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th Street. Evgs. 8:40. Evgs.: Bal. $1 to $2.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40.

Restaurants

NEW YORK CITY

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Brown Says New Laws Needed To Reduce Post Office Deficit

Postmaster-General Holds Changes in Rates and Salaries and Other Economies Must Come Through Action by Congress

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 15—There is no way under present laws to cut down postal expenditures more rapidly than is being done, Mr. Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, has informed the Economy Committee of the House.

"If the charge which now falls upon the taxpayers for handling private mail is to be eliminated or even substantially curtailed, it will be necessary to resort to changes in postal rates, with a view to securing increased revenues," Mr. Brown advised Representative Joseph W. Byrns (D.) of Tennessee, chairman of the committee.

The question of reducing the cost of post office operations is largely a question of reducing the pay roll, the post office head pointed out.

"Substantial pay roll savings could undoubtedly be made without impairing the service but these must come from fundamental changes in the employment policy which only Congress can authorize," he told Mr. Byrns.

Mr. Brown's memorandum submitted to the House committee discussed the possibility of reducing the postal force, of modifying the wage scale, of consolidating rural routes, of placing rural routes on a contract basis and of assigning additional duties to rural carriers. He made it clear, however, that the department did not wish to be understood as advocating these changes but merely presented them as matters to which the committee must give attention if any effort is made to reduce postal expenditures.

Post office expenditures during the current year will be in the neighborhood of $800,000,000. Postal receipts will scarcely exceed $600,000,000, leaving a gross deficiency of about $200,000,000 to be made up out of the Government's general revenues. Of this sum, Mr. Brown estimated, about $56,000,000, representing expenditures for ocean and air mail subsidies and the cost of handling the Government's mail, is properly chargeable to the Treasury. The remainder, $144,000,000, he allocated to the net postal deficit—the excess of the cost of handling private mail over the revenue collected from patrons in postage and fees.

Mr. Brown reiterated his plea for a 3-cent rate on nonlocal letter mail as "the only practical solution." Such an increase, he estimated, would bring additional revenues amounting to about $104,500,000.

He also advised adoption of other rate increases which he estimated would produce approximately $18,250,000. These additional revenues would come from insurance and C. O. D. fees, registry fees, registry surcharges, money order fees, and parcel post.

Mexico Provides Way for Citizens To See Own Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Intricately woven sarapes from Saltillo and Oaxaca, blue tiles from Puebla, blankets from mountain villages—these are some of the features of the permanent commercial museum opened in Mexico City by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce with the cooperation of manufacturers of the republic.

The National Tourists Commission has been requested to furnish two employees as permanent guides for visitors from other nations.

The museum was established as a contribution to the nationalist campaign which is being backed by a majority of the business institutions in the country.

Every major manufacturer and industrial head in the nation has placed an exhibit in the hall, and the displays have been planned to show Mexican advances in petroleum, sugar, rubber, and other industries.

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A pure, light New Orleans quality molasses MOLASSES	Finast Brand 2½ Lb Tin 23c	2 1½ Lb Tins	25c
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Yellow split—green split—whole green—white DRIED PEAS	FINAST	3 Lb Pkgs	21c
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100% Pure Maple—Highland Brand PURE MAPLE SYRUP		12 oz Bot	33c
Fancy Imported GEISHA CRABMEAT		6½ oz Tin	29c
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Grown and packed in Maine GOLDEN BANTAM CORN		Can	12c
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BAKERY SPECIALS
Many housewives look forward with pleasure to see what First National Stores are offering each week in fine bakery specials. Here are two outstanding values both in bread and cake.
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PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY
WHERE NEW ENGLAND BUYS ITS FOODS

EDUCATIONAL

Continuing After Graduation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ann Arbor, Mich.

GRADUATES of colleges occasionally receive notices that are apt to please and sometimes puzzle them. Used to the ballyhoo side of alumni relations and the stimulus of athletics, here comes something from their institutions that suggests there is, or should be, another basis for their contacts with Alma Mater—their educational interests.

A recent bulletin sent out by the University of Michigan to its 70,000 alumni is an example. It takes the form of a review of two years' effort in developing a program in alumni education, and was prepared by Wilfred B. Shaw, director of the bureau of alumni relations.

This report sets forth results which seem to indicate that a great many college graduates are responsive to a plan to develop alumni-university contacts upon this logical and reasonable basis.

The leaven of adult education has only begun to work. But it is working more effectively perhaps than its sponsors at first thought, since they have been, for the most part, interested in those unprivileged educationally. Now we are asking whether there is not an opportunity also for those who are supposed to be educated, in the way of a definite continuing educational effort.

Turning to the More Fundamental

From various sources we are hearing of a change in the attitude of the present day student. Other things besides football are interesting students. Intramural sports are developing, apparently at the expense of the former all absorbing preoccupation in intercollegiate athletics. Students still go to the games and are interested, but winning teams no longer fill the whole horizon as they once did. Championships are viewed with tolerant sophistication. There are also signs that some students at least are taking their college work more seriously. All this means that we may be developing a new orientation in our whole scheme of college life and interests.

Moreover the American people, at least some of them, seem to be turning their attention to more fundamental and worth-while things. While there is enough of the cheap and trivial to justify the pessimist in his view that things are getting worse instead of better, a comparison of the newspapers of 15 or 20 years ago with those of the present show that a broader and keener interest in literature, science and the arts is developing. When books on philosophy, science, biography and art are among the best sellers, when even the smaller newspapers welcome reports of latest conceptions in science, it is easy to conceive that there is a changing current in American culture. Of late this interest in more solid books has been particularly marked. One publisher ascribes it to the present financial situation, but it goes back further than that. People are more interested in fundamentals; they have had to think more, and the result has shown in the books and journals they read.

How far colleges and universities are responsible for this changing point of view of course cannot be exactly determined, but it may well be considered as a logical consequence of the national policy of widespread opportunity in higher education. Colleges in many parts of the country are trying to find out whether their alumni are desirous of continuing their adventures in education.

Many Are Ready

A recent investigation shows that among some 250 leading colleges, at least 100 were actively interested, even though the efforts under way were often tentative in character But wherever the fundamental idea was properly presented, the alumni showed a real interest, though the proportion of those who coöperated actively was usually not a very large part of the whole almuni group. Nevertheless, the response from alumni indicates that many college graduates are ready and eager to utilize some of their leisure time in study, provided the agencies are properly developed.

In some institutions rather striking results have come from definite efforts in this field. Thus, for some years President Ernest M. Hopkins has been bringing the Dartmouth alumni into close relationship to the academic program by asking their coöperation in the selection of prospective Dartmouth students. President Henry M. Wriston of Lawrence College has established a book service for alumni, reviewing and distributing carefully selected current books, with a sufficient number of copies available to meet the demand. Over 36 per cent of the total alumni body responded with over 3000 books requested. Other colleges are varying this book distributing program. In some cases where the books cannot be furnished directly provision is made for a small fee to cover the cost of the books and distribution. Columbia has been holding classes for alumni groups in the down-town Columbia University Club.

In More Colleges

One-third of the alumni of Southern California have asked for series of lectures accompanied by reading lists, selecting their particular subjects from a general program carried out by members of the faculty in 12 different fields. Other institutions are successfully bringing groups of alumni back to the university for periods of study on the old campus. Sometimes these "alumni Colleges" or "universities" last over a week, at Lafayette, Michigan, Beloit and Berea; in other cases the period covers only a week end, as at North Carolina College for Women, the Alumni Institute of Business at Pennsylvania, Georgia Wesleyan and Wells; while in some cases the program has taken the form of a distinct educational emphasis of some annual alumni gathering.

Establishment of the Bureau of Alumni Relations at the University of Michigan resulted from an official recognition on the part of the university of the possibilities in this new field and the appropriation of sufficient funds to organize a special university division to operate in this field.

Perhaps one of the most interesting efforts of the bureau has been the development of reading lists prepared by members of the faculty in any field requested by the alumni. These have been issued through the coöperation of the extension service of the University Library and have been sent to over 1500 individual alumni.

Nearly one-third of those requesting lists were alumni of the various professional schools, many of whom asked for reading information in cultural fields rather than in their own professions. A more recent development of this effort in guided reading has been the preparation of more extended reading courses by various members of the faculty in such fields as the contemporary interpretation of America, American drama, child behavior, modern art, geology, government, landscape design, contemporary politics and other subjects. These are being asked for by many alumni readers.

While most of their effort has been naturally directed to carrying the University of Michigan to the alumni wherever they may live, two successful "alumni universities" in June, 1930 and 1931, brought 72 alumni back to the old campus for the first and 92 for the second. Ten members of the faculty each gave a course of five lectures, and it is significant that the teachers became almost as enthusiastic as the students. The program will be repeated again this coming June with courses offered in psychology, sociology, music, international relations, astronomy, modern literature, economics, journalism, education and art.

A similar effort on a somewhat smaller scale has also been developed in Detroit, the nearest large urban center to Ann Arbor, where lecture courses by different members of the faculty have been established by groups of alumni and alumnæ who pay a small fee for enrolling. The interest and enthusiasm which these lecture courses arouse is one of the most encouraging and stimulating features in the whole program. Five such courses were given last year.

In this whole development at Michigan it is to be understood that the bureau of alumni relations is maintained as a university division with no direct relationship to the regular alumni organization, which is supported separately by the alumni. Both bodies, however, work in the closest coöperation with one another, particularly since the director of alumni relations was for 25 years the secretary of the alumni association.

The Christian Science Monitor - © Keystone-Underwood

A TYPE OF PIANO TEACHING THAT HAS SPREAD THROUGH MANY COUNTRIES

A Class Held at Trinity College of Music, London, Eng.

Use of paper keyboards not only makes possible the teaching of piano to large classes, but it helps the individual pupil to become quickly proficient in the rudiments. They can easily keep with the single piano at the front, and they can accompany their own singing.

On Going to Oxford Again

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

WHEN, on occasional visits from London, I dine in the familiar surroundings of my own college, an alien guest, a foreigner almost, among so many strange faces, realizing with difficulty that even the most notable figures of my own time (a not very distant one, either) are remembered not even in the vaguest way, I sometimes wish that it were possible to go to Oxford twice—once, as everyone does, on leaving school, and again, a few years later, when a slight experience of the world has taught one what are the most valuable things that a university has to offer.

What are the ways in which a young undergraduate is most likely to miss the choicest pleasures that those four years in college can give him? If he is the sort of person who works at all, he is almost certain to work too hard. The commonest mistake made by the serious student (a much commoner object in the universities than one is sometimes led to suppose) is to overestimate the importance of the degree that sets the seal on his academic endeavors. To write oneself M.A. with first-class honors is conducive to a wild elation for a few days, but it is salutary to reflect that, two years after coming down, no one will show the slightest curiosity as to what sort of honors one has taken, or indeed whether one has taken a degree at all. Most people attend far too many lectures. In nothing, it seems to me, did Dr. Samuel Johnson show his sterling common sense so much as in his allowing himself, when an undergraduate at Pembroke College, to be fined 2d. for not attending a lecture that was not worth a penny.

Whether Johnson made the best use of the leisure thus given him is, however, doubtful. He went skating. It is better to sit by a warm fire, or, in summer to take a punt on the river, and with some congenial companion discuss all the questions that have puzzled the philosophers from the beginning of time to today. Oxford's tutorial system, however, is a thing of rarest value. To be able, week after week, to talk for an hour alone to an eminent scholar on the subject he knows most about is the most stimulating and valuable experience one can imagine. One should make the most of it, but alas, one rarely does.

Further, it is much too usual for students to choose a subject to read for a degree for some totally irrelevant and useless reason. I find that they choose it because they have taken a scholarship in it, or because they expect to get their living by it, or because they are rather good at it, whereas I feel that they should choose a subject simply because they like it. One should be careful of a certain delusion in vocational training. Most of the professions for which specific training can be given—teaching, law, engineering, applied science—are already overcrowded. Sometimes the most apparently useless education is the most useful in getting a job. The majority of jobs that are going round are for men of original and adaptable intelligence, who can strike out a line for themselves instead of applying a few rules learned in college. It is the so-called useless type of education that often turns out men like these. One of the largest and most prosperous of British firms has just chosen an export manager in asbestos because of his knowing rather a lot about Plato.

One should join, it seems to me, far more societies than one does. It is in running these and in mixing with all types of people in them that one gains some of one's most valuable experience. Whether the aspiring statesman should speak at the union is a more doubtful question than it used to be. The Oxford Union has formed the style of some of the most successful British orators in the past. But politics have been democratized more swiftly even than Oxford. The audience at the union no longer resembles that in the House of Commons. The style of oratory that it encourages is more intellectual, more logical, perhaps more superficial than that which succeeds at St. Stephen's. But in spite of this the presidency of the union remains a useful start on a political career even today.

Finally, all this is addressed to people who have a natural tendency toward hard work. All others should aim at reading 10 hours a day.

H. H.

Harvard, Princeton Yale, or Nothing?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Dean:

I am a senior in the —— high school. I had planned to go to Harvard, Princeton or Yale University next year but do not expect to now since our family income has been greatly reduced.

My father wants me to attend a small college for a year or two at least. I know I won't be interested anywhere except in one of the universities I have named. Even to enable me to go to a small college we are going to have to go without a new car this year and our car is mighty shabby. Dad will have to sell some bonds and he hates to sell them at present prices.

I could stay at home this year and do some work in my father's store but my heart is set on becoming a specialist in political science and economics and teaching these subjects in high school, or in college if I can remain in school long enough to get a graduate degree.

Now, Dean, what do you advise? Dad and mother say I can do as I please, but they feel that the chance of their sending me to any of the eastern colleges is slim. Please write soon, since our family is upset over the problem and I am beginning to wonder if it is worth while to try to realize my ambition. Sincerely,

Bill, and his "Dad."

To Bill and his "Dad":

You must make your plans with full consideration of your family problems. The best way to overcome financial handicaps is to face facts fearlessly, budget personal and family accounts and keep within the budget.

If there are certain material things you cannot buy and certain material living standards you cannot longer maintain and still have funds for higher education you should choose your alternative. We all have to do this. Nothing, however, can compel us to lower our spiritual, moral, and cultural standards. And, after all, what are "goods, wares, and merchandise" compared to our own self-respect and the "durable satisfactions of life?"

If you cannot go to Harvard, Princeton or Yale next year, perhaps you can go to some good small college where living costs are low, or to your own state university where tuition is not charged and where fees generally total less than $100 a year in the college of arts and sciences.

No, Bill, I would not give up going to college simply because you cannot go to Harvard, Princeton or Yale. That would be as unwise as to remain idle because you cannot earn as much as you think you are worth. Your biggest job during the coming year is going to college and applying yourself to your studies faithfully. Build up a good scholastic record and a good reputation for integrity, industry, scholarship and character for one or two years in any good small junior college or standard four-year college of liberal arts and you will be just that much nearer your goal—service to society in the field of political science and government.

You ought to be thankful, Bill, that you can go to any college. Millions of young men have had similar desires for higher education but have had to drop out before completing a high school course.

If your ambition is to become learned in any field of knowledge, whether it be political science, economics, psychology, mathematics, chemistry, philosophy, history, or any other subject, you can make a beginning in any good college anywhere. By the time you are ready for advanced courses you may be able to take these in one of the great eastern universities. You might teach history and civics in high school after securing your A. B. degree. Summer sessions at Columbia, Harvard, or some other great university would give the prestige you seem to be looking for. They also should increase your earning capacity as a teacher.. Many teachers in recent years have earned A. M. degrees entirely by summer-school attendance.

I believe you and your "Dad" and I can come together on what will be best for you to do next year. I shall be glad to hear from either of you if you care to write me, and particularly if you differ from me as I have explained my thoughts in this letter. There may be factors in your problem that you have not mentioned. I believe, however, that you will both agree with me that in education as elsewhere "half a loaf is better than none."

Sincerely,
Harry E. Stone,
Dean of Men,
The West Virginia University.

One of 17 Dioramas Constructed by Pupils in Dutch High School to Enhance Their Study of History. Little Tin Puppets Are Used. The Scene Is About Two Feet Long and Seven Inches High.

History's Use of Tin Puppets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Haarlem, Holland

A TEACHER of mathematics at a municipal high school in Haarlem has introduced a method of teaching history and ethnology by making use of delightful little period tin puppets, correct in every detail of clothes and bearing, made by German tin puppet manufacturers.

The pupils have taken an active part in constructing and putting together 17 dioramas, for which the teacher drew and painted backgrounds and scenery, representing historical scenes from ancient times to the nineteenth century. These dioramas are peopled with the tin puppets in a remarkably impressive and realistic way, showing what was the social life, landscape, architecture, dress and customs of a particular period. These dioramas were exhibited at the high school, Haarlem, where they attracted a great deal of interest among pupils, teachers and parents. The dioramas are to be used in the history lessons of this school. New dioramas are being planned.

The idea is that one or more pupils will be detailed to make the necessary researches to find out the exact architectural form of the different parts of the scenery to be constructed. Another pupil of the group, advanced in the art of drawing, will then draw and paint the background and sides, according to the information given by the research-workers. Appropriate puppets will then be ordered and added to the different scenes.

Clean blackboards require clean erasers

The Viking Electric - Vacuum Eraser Cleaner

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR

REA APPLIANCE CO.

851 EL DORADO AVE., OAKLAND, CALIF.

Program of Allegiance and Nativity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I HAD noticed her in my English class at the university: jet black hair, almond eyes, dark skinned. But in this university of 14 nationalities this was not unusual, where Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Javanese, have many of the same features.

It was one day after the close of the English class that I started leisurely across the campus on one of the wide cement walks. It was the last class of the day and it was good to feel the cool, fresh air blowing across my face.

I heard urgent, rapid footsteps hastening along behind me. Glancing around, I found my classmate of the almond eyes and jet black hair.

I smiled and she smiled at me. "You seem in a great hurry," I said.

"Oh, I am," she replied. "My school begins in just a few minutes!"

"Your school!" I exclaimed, astonished. "Isn't school out?"

She laughed gleefully. "This one is, but the one I am going to is just beginning!"

"But what school is that?" I asked, with interest.

"Would you care to go with me and see it?" she asked, still smiling.

"Indeed I would, if you are sure I won't be in the way."

She shook her bobbed head, and we hurried along side by side.

The Special School

She turned off into a side street and we ran up to the steps of a big, old double house. She opened a door into a long, narrow hall. Along one side was a rack hung thick with small coats, caps and lunch boxes. We mounted a steep flight of steps. At the top she threw open a door. Over her head I saw a room full of small, brown faces. Their black, almond eyes gazed at me inscrutably, perhaps with curiosity, it was hard to tell.

One little boy ran over to us. "Miss Kuwahara, Alec won't give me my flag!" he cried in English, without a trace of accent.

My classmate spoke some short, staccatto words to him. It was a musical mixture of vowel sounds.

Immediately the little boy standing before us began to speak again, but haltingly and with promptings from his teacher, the same musical vowel sounds.

Then Miss Kuwahara said something to one of the boys in the class, who with a mischievous smile handed an American flag to the first little boy. Then, from his desk, he produced a Japanese flag. The two boys went to the front of the room. The class stood and, saluting the two flags, spoke a very musical, but to me unintelligible, oath of allegiance.

My friend went over to a phonograph and put on a record. The children listened attentively to what sounded like a lecture given by a professor at the university, albeit I could not understand a word of it!

At the end of the record there was a discussion. Each child recited in turn, with frequent promptings from their teacher, my classmate.

The Problem

After Miss Kuwahara got out sheets of paper, and distributed them. Then on the blackboard she drew strange looking pictures, and all the little heads bent over the desks laboriously tracing similar characters on the papers before them.

Miss Kuwahara came over to me smilingly. "Well, now do you see?" she asked.

"Do you do this every day?" I questioned.

"Every day except Saturday and Sunday," she replied.

"You are Japanese, aren't you?" I asked.

"I was born in this country," she replied, gravely.

"Oh," I cried, "I should have known, you do such splendid work in the English class!"

"But that is exactly the reason we teach these children so carefully. They have almost all been born in this country, but no matter how much we may desire to be one of you, we can never become wholly American. Other races may come and forget their native countries and tongues, but we cannot."

One little girl came over to her, and holding up her paper, said in perfect English, "That is right, isn't it?"

Miss Kuwahara reminded the child who then repeated the question in her mother tongue

Turning to me my classmate said, "They prefer to speak English, and after starting to public school they would quickly forget their own tongue if it were not for these classes."

"That gives the children a busy day, doesn't it?" I asked. "First the public school and then the class here?"

"Yes, it does," she replied, "but we do not keep them over two hours. Would you like to see the kindergarten? It is interesting."

She spoke to the children, still working busily on their writing lesson, and then we went into the other side of the double house. She opened a door into a big, sunny room across the back of the house. Many little black haired, almond-eyed children were sitting on small chairs in a circle. They were playing kindergarten games, and sounded like a flock of little birds as they chattered a mixture of English and Japanese.

Their teacher was another foreign-looking girl I had noticed on the campus.

"Say or' ange," she was saying to a little boy, "not oo-rainge." Then, "Say, red," she said.

The babies were making a big effort not to turn the R's into an L sound.

"These babies are learning to speak English preparatory to starting in to public school in a year or two," said Miss Kuwahara.

A Double Program

They sang kindergarten songs lustily, and with huge enjoyment, and marched about the circle, while the young teacher played the piano.

When we went out I said, "You are all so busy, it makes me feel as if my program were small, indeed!"

She smiled. "We have to teach them to be good Americans and good Japanese at the same time."

"Thank you for bringing me here," I said

"I'll see you in class tomorrow," she said, smiling.

Perhaps that is why Kimi Kuwahara is able to hand in such brilliant themes in our English class, beside her schedule of full, busy hours outside the university. Because she has learned, from early years, to carry a double program of allegiance and nativity!

E. H. R.

Happiness Required

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TEACH the children to wear happy faces and you help to spread happiness in the world.

One smile will light a whole subway train. One good-natured apology accompanied by a smile in a holiday rush has been known to start a wave of good nature in a crowded store. Two cheerful morning faces make a successful breakfast. One consistently pleasant attitude is guaranteed to help irradiate the atmosphere of an office or a home. Nothing in the world succeeds like a smile. It is a great lubricator.

In one family the children were not allowed to come to breakfast without a cheerful attitude and a pleasant face. They were not required to wear a broad smile, or to manufacture a laugh, but their expressions must indicate their willingness to be happy. Sometimes expressions seem to erect a "no trespassing" sign to happiness.

* * *

When the mother carefully inspects ears and necks, when she inquires dutifully as to the cleanliness of handkerchiefs and the polish of shoes, let her also insist on an amiable expression. It is even more necessary than the toothbrush.

Children often spread happiness merely by being themselves, but unconscious happiness is not enough. It will not stand the blows of daily life, the continual battling with foes. There needs to be a steady, deliberate maintenance of the happy attitude, both in storm and sunshine.

All through the Bible the word "joy" rings like a bell. The value of happiness—"A happy man or woman is a better thing to find than a five-pound note"—comes down to us through ages of literature, yet we do not always realize our responsibility in this matter. We brighten the corner until a draft of wind blows out our candle flame, forgetting that we may choose a light that will burn much longer and more steadily.

* * *

What attitude shall we teach the children? What example do we show them? How fortunate if they should catch happiness from their parents, their teachers and friends, breathing in a happy attitude as naturally as they breathe in the fresh air. Even in the matter of going to bed there is a great difference in attitude of different people It has been said that the pessimist groans, "Oh, how tired I am!" while the optimist exclaims thankfully, "How good this bed feels!"

If we teach the children the necessity of a cheerful disposition, the attitude of expecting good, we are like the one who throws a little pebble into a big pool. Happiness will spread in ripple after ripple, in widening circles of joy, and influence unto unknown, undreamed-of shores.

L. L. R.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Great Spring Festival of the Students in Fez

IN ALL countries students seem renowned for their festivals and games, and often for pranks and practical jokes; but nowhere have they a more amusing festival than the spring festival of the students in Morocco.

In Fez itself—where there are the most famous colleges and universities in the whole Kingdom—this spring festival lasts sometimes for three weeks, during which not only the students but the whole town itself makes holiday. Fez in the spring is enchanting—the great heat has not yet dried up vegetation—and the hills and plains round about the town flower like the rose. Hedges of roses—arbors of jasmine, oleander and arbutus abound, while eucalyptus, pepper trees, magnolia and acacia trees, and many others make the surrounding country like one huge garden. Even before the spring festival begins, bathing parties, evening parties and singing parties of students leave the town for the country each evening remaining out late and coming home by moonlight.

The education of a Moroccan boy is exactly the same—be he rich or poor—until he reaches the age of twelve years, by which time he is supposed to know his Koran by heart. For the sons of the poorer people his education is then at an end, and he is apprenticed to a trade. Among the wealthier classes, however, the boy then becomes a Tolba or student, and, selecting a certain course of study, he begins his lectures and enters on the gay life of a student, which seems in every country to be much the same. Some, of course, are keen on learning and work hard, but the majority study a little and play a great deal. The students, or Tolba, live with their parents or relations, if they have any in Fez. If they are strangers from different towns, they buy the key of one of the rooms in the different colleges and keep it for the whole period of their studies, either selling it when they leave or giving it to some poorer student. Classes meet in the morning and evening, the first instruction being lectures on law, the second being grammar, logic, elocution and rhetoric, and there are also lectures on astronomy and mathematics.

* * *

Each year the Tolba have a great festival of their own in Fez, which is faithfully carried out according to an ancient custom. Early in April they ask the Sultan's permission to celebrate this students' festival, which consists in the choosing of a mock Sultan, and a week of general gayety and rejoicing at his mock court. It is a sort of carnival, this spring festival, at which all the students play a particular part, but in which all the inhabitants of the town participate. As soon as the royal permission is obtained, the mock sultanate is put up for auction, and all the medersas (universities) bid against each other, each striving hard to buy it so that the honor may belong to their college. Last year the sultanate was bought for two hundred and fifty duros (about fifty pounds or two hundred and fifty dollars at par) by the Medersa of El Attarin. The rich students give all they can toward this auction; for, after a special college has bought it, the students of that college draw lots as to who shall impersonate the Sultan. This is an important position, for whoever draws the favored lot can ask a special favor for himself or his family from the real Sultan—remission of taxes for the rest of his life, the liberation or pardon of any member of his family who is in prison, or in royal displeasure, or other boons, which are never refused.

* * *

As soon as the lots are drawn the mock Sultan sends word to the real Sultan, who lends him, for his week, all that is necessary to maintain his rank: a guard of soldiers, royal robes, a saddled horse, the servants who hold his stirrup, who carry his umbrella, and who keep off the flies with silk scarves. Meanwhile the Sultan of the Tolba sends his messengers to all the great Pashas and men of the town soliciting their help and generosity. The appeal is made in an amusing manner. I quote a request made to the Pasha of Fez, who permitted me to copy it exactly:

"To our devoted servant, Sidi Bauchta el Baghadi, Grand Pasha of Fez.

"I inform you hereby that our sovereign lord, the Sultan (God give him the victory) has authorized us to celebrate this our feast as it has been celebrated by his ancestors. All arrangements have been made for the proper celebration of the said feast, and mighty vessels have been prepared for the reception of the viands. So we desire of you to lose no time in paying the subscription which has always been given by your ancestors of one thousand years before the creation of Adam. If you conform with our request all will be well, but if you do not we will send out against you our most victorious armies of fleas and bugs which will keep you from eating at your table or sleeping in your bed. Pay up quickly, if you need packmules to carry your money to us we will send our victorious army to fetch it!"

A great deal of money is subscribed, for not only do the Fasis, the people of Fez, themselves enjoy this festival (they uphold greatly all ancient customs); but they all desire to stand well with the students, who play pranks and inconvenient jokes if they are slighted. One week is enough for all preparations, and the Friday following the election the Tolba Sultan leaves the Medersa with great ceremony. He proceeds, accompanied by all the students of the town, to read the Friday prayer in his character as Sultan, in the mosque of El Andalous, after which he visits the shrine of the saint Sidi Ali-ben-Hazarem, the patron saint of students. On the following day the mock Sultan, with his whole retinue, goes out from the old city and proceeds to his tent which has been placed by the banks of the river beyond Fez-el-Djedid, surrounded by the tents of his court.

For seven days the fête lasts, many of the townsfolk coming out to join in the festivities. Innumerable picnics take place on the hillside, and in the evening there is dancing, feasting and always music. On the seventh day the real Sultan sends gifts in money and provisions, which are gratefully received, and always at the end of the week the Sultan himself comes to visit the camp. The Sultan of the Tolba and his friends go out to meet their royal visitor, and there is a jesting play enacted between the two Sultans which ends in the Tolba Sultan throwing himself from his horse to do reverence to his rightful lord, kissing his stirrup and his knee in the correct fashion, and handing him his petition for special favors.

This brings the great feast to an end, and the mock Sultan flees the camp at daybreak the following day. If he is caught by any of his fellow students before he has reached his own college, they are at liberty to play any trick on him they like without his being able to retaliate. He is Sultan of the Tolba no longer, but just an ordinary student like themselves.

ELEANOR ELSNER.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Haworth Parsonage

The parsonage stands at right angles to the road, facing down upon the church; so that, in fact, parsonage, church, and belfried school-house, form three sides of an irregular oblong, of which the fourth is open to the fields and moors that lie beyond. The area of this oblong is filled up by a crowded churchyard, and a small garden or court in front of the clergyman's house. As the entrance to this from the road is at the side, the path goes round the corner into the little plot of ground. Underneath the windows is a narrow flower-border, carefully tended in days of yore, although only the most hardy plants could be made to grow there. Within the stone wall, which keeps out the surrounding churchyard, are bushes of elder and lilac; the rest of the ground is occupied by a square grass plot and a gravel walk.

The house is of gray stone, two stories high, heavily roofed with flags, in order to resist the winds that might strip off a lighter covering. It appears to have been built about a hundred years ago, and to consist of four rooms on each story; the two windows on the right (as the visitor stands, with his back to the church, ready to enter in at the front door) belonging to Mr. Brontë's study, the two on the left to the family sitting-room. Everything about the place tells of the most dainty order, the most exquisite cleanliness. The door-steps are spotless; the small old-fashioned window-panes glitter like looking-glass. Inside and outside of that house cleanliness goes up into its essence, purity.—MRS. GASKELL, in "Life of Charlotte Brontë."

Drawn by Staff Artist for The Christian Science Monitor

The Hermit of Walden

I

Ah, if her streets were silver, her houses gold,
We should not treasure more that little town
Which had this man to foster, guide, and hold,
And was his "morning-robe and study-gown."
Thence came his mastery of ax and saw,
And there he gained the might of that iron pen
That still subdues the heart to an ancient law
And shall yet shape the thoughts of future men.
Beside that little river winding slow
Across the water-meadows that he knew,
Who has not heard the shout of the young Thoreau,
Or seen him dipping by in his birch canoe?
We shall not lose the memory of him
Till Concord crumbles to the river's brim.

II

We shall not soon forget that there has been
One man among us, though still known to few,
Eager, alert, and modern, yet serene,
Subtle, profound, yet simple as the dew;
One man no weight of custom could dismay,
No laughter daunt, who left our goals behind
And held straight forward on his lonely way,
Loving his life to the very core and rind;
Who sought no little prizes—fame or pelf—
But the great guerdons beauty and peace bestow,
Holding still converse with his inmost self
Through summer noons and winter's driving snow.
Not soon shall we forget this quiet man,
Strong, gentle, wise, deeply American.

ODELL SHEPARD.

Early American Mat-Making

Rug-making, or rather mat-making, was among the earliest of the handiworks. It is well to remember that the old "rugs" as we call them today, were mats in the old days, in fact, so late as 1817 the definition of a "rug" was, "a coarse, nappy, woolen cloth," while braided and hooked "mats" are still being made and used in our far-away farm districts. There seems to be a question as to whether the braided or the hooked mat has the older family tree. Perhaps in certain hills and valleys, one form came first, while in equally ancient spots the other form was chosen for the first decorative handiwork. There were endless varieties of mats, almost as many as there were women with creative minds. Braided, hooked, knitted, wool and cotton patchwork, button, raveled, pieced mats, and braided cornhusks, they proved the old adage that "necessity is the mother of invention" and became whatever the limited materials would allow, and lovely or unlovely as the mind of the maker dictated. . . .

Without "bagging"—common farm grain bags—for embroidering with colorful materials, how barren many floors would have been. One of the early mats was made by threading homespun worsted yarns through a coarse bag, or loosely woven hemp cloth. The yarn was then knotted and cut so that all the ends might fall free, and they were as long or as short in nap "as you've a mind." Hooked mats were made of pieces of cast-off cloth, generally clothing which had been darned, darned, darned, until no longer would it serve as a covering for humans, and yet, when shredded into narrow strips sometimes only a finger long, would allow of hooking back and forth through a coarse bagging. They, too, were left both cut and uncut, the cut ones taking on the angora style, and looking more their name of "rag mat." The women made their own designs in many cases, for the simple reason they had none which they might copy. By charring a stick of wood to the charcoal state, and cooling it in water, they had a pencil which they could apply to the bagging in whatever design they wished, sometimes being content with simple space division made with diagonal intersecting lines, sometimes attempting the picture of a domestic animal, a flower form, or house. The cornhusk mat was sometimes eight inches deep, before it had been trodden down. . . .

"Braided mats" were made of various combinations and numbers of strands. A "3 and 3" mat was a mat of three stripes and two colors, with black or darker shade between as a neutralizer. . . .

The "raveled mat" gave an opportunity to use up all the extra yarn pieces, and was made by knitting strips an inch in width, on fine knitting needles, the colors being varied.—From "When Antiques Were Young," by MARION NICHOLL RAWSON.

Daphne Wins Palfrey and Cavalier

It was nine o'clock as the Signorina descended the stairs. Through the open doorway, morning met her, crisp and cool, with sunshine touching grass and green branch, still wet with dew. The very footfalls of the girl on the shallow marble steps were eager and expectant, and her face was gayer than those of the nymphs in the frescoes on the wall. At the bottom of the stairs, Giacomo met her, his face wreathed in smiles.

"Bertuccio has returned," he announced.

"Si, si, Signorina," came the voice of Assunta, who was pushing her way through the dining-room door behind Giacomo. She had on her magenta Sunday shawl, and the color of her wrinkled cheeks matched it.

"What is Bertuccio?" asked the girl. "A kitten?"

"A kitten!" gasped Assunta. . . .

Giacomo gesticulated and waved the napkin he had in his hand; Assunta shook her black silk apron; and they both spoke at once.

"Il mio Bertuccio! It is my little son, Signorina, and my only, and the Signorina has never seen his like. When he was three years old he wore clothing for five years, and now he is six inches taller than his father."

This, and much more, said Assunta, and she said it as one word. Giacomo, keeping pace and giving syllable for syllable, remarked:—

"It is our Bertuccio who has been working in a tunnel in the Italian Alps, and has come home for rest. He is engineer, Signorina, and has genius. And before he became this, he was guide here in the mountains, and he knows every path, every stone, every tree." . . .

The hope of the house was presented to the Signorina, after breakfast. He was a broad-shouldered, round-headed offshoot of Italian soil, with honest brown eyes like those of both father and mother. It was a face to be trusted, Daphne knew, and when recovering from the embarrassment caused by his parents' pride in him, he blurted out the fact that he had already been to the village that morning to find a little donkey for the Signorina's wider journeyings, the girl welcomed the plan with delight. Grinning with pride, Bertuccio disappeared among the stables, and presently returned, leading an *asinetto*. It was a little, dun-colored thing, wearing a red-tassled bridle and a small sheep skin saddle with red girth, but all the gay trappings could not soften the old primeval sadness of the donkey's face, under his long, questioning ears. So Daphne won palfrey and cavalier.

In the succeeding days the two jogged for hours together over the mountain roads. Now they followed some grassy path climbing gently upward to the site of a buried town, where only mound and gray fragment of stone marked garden and forum. Here was a bit of wall, with a touch of gray painting mouldering on an inner surface,—Venus in robe of red rising from a daintily suggested sea, in lines of green. They gathered fragments of old mosaic floor in their hands, blue lapis lazuli, yellow bits of giallo antico, red porphyry, trodden by gay feet and sad, unnumbered years ago. . . .

Bertuccio mostly walked behind; Daphne road on ahead, with the sun burning her cheeks and the air, fragrant with the odor of late ripening grapes on the upper hillsides. She seemed to herself so much a thing of falling rain, rich earth, and wakening sunshine, that she would not have been surprised to find the purple bloom of those same grapes gathering on her cheeks, or her soft wisps of hair curling into tendrils, or spreading into green vine leaves. They usually came home in the splendor of sunset, tired, happy, the red of Daphne's felt hat, the gorgeousness of Bertuccio's blue trousers and yellow waistcoat lightening the gloom of the cool, green-shaded ways.—From "Daphne," by MARGARET SHERWOOD.

Sunset in March

She spake no more,
But left him to his task, and took her way
Beside the ripples of the shell-strewn shore,
The southward stretching margin of a bay,
Whose sandy curves she pass'd, and taking stand
Upon its taper horn of furthest land,
Lookt left and right to rise and set of day.

Fair was the sight; for now, though full an hour
The sun had sunk, she saw the evening light
In shifting colour to the zenith tower,
And grow more gorgeous ever and more bright.
Bathed in the warm and comfortable glow,
The fair delighted queen forgot her woe,
And watch'd the unwonted pageant of the night.

Broad and low down, where late the sun had been
A wealth of orange-gold was thickly shed,
Fading above into a field of green,
Like apples ere they ripen into red;
Then to the height a variable hue
Of rose and pink and crimson freak'd the blue,
And olive-bordered clouds o'er lilac led.

High in the opposed West the wandering moon
All silvery green in flying green was fleec't;
And round the blazing South the splendour soon
Caught all the heaven, and ran to North and East;

—From "The Poetical Works of ROBERT BRIDGES."

Height in a Fog

I will creep to the precipice edge,—
Nothing shall steal from me this high moment!
I would not dare,
But that the wild buckwheat aflower
So kindly clothes this hill,
Softening its starkness,—
I would not dare,
But that a fog from the ocean,
Rolling in misty gray ribbons,
Hides the immensity which would frighten me,
Holds me with its gray ribbon arms.
Nearer and nearer the edge!
Ah, a high moment!

I can see far down,—
The road we came on
Winding to the beach boulevard,
Three parallel roads,
Some mystic intricacy
Of road coming and going,
A white strip of sand,
A white strip of surf,
And gray fog ribbons blowing.

In the fog
People rush to shelter
Of light and fire,—
For cars slipping along the boulevard
Turn on their lights
And slip along alight,
And there are beach gypsies,
Citizens turned sudden gypsy,
Whose little driftwood fires
Spring up aflame along the strip of beach,
Glow friendly
Far below!

It is a high moment!
I can look almost straight down,
So far!
The pink little billowy cushions
Of the buckwheat
Catch my fears.
The little fog ribbons blow in
And hold me.

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND.

La Beauté

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LES journaux et les revues font une place considérable aux annonces qui préconisent certaines soi-disant méthodes de beauté; et comme le désir d'exprimer la beauté est presque universel, on passe bien du temps à lire des réclames et des articles sur ce sujet. Le désir de manifester la beauté est légitime, et n'implique pas nécessairement la vanité. Dans son vrai sens, la recherche de la beauté pourrait s'interpréter comme étant le désir d'exprimer la perfection, d'offrir aux regards d'autrui un extérieur agréable. Ce désir-là n'est pas méprisable s'il est basé sur ce qui est juste, car les imperfections ne sont en vérité ni agréables ni désirables.

Mrs. Eddy dit dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 86): "La beauté de l'univers symbolise, à mon sens, la sainteté, et c'est une chose désirable." Puis en parlant du "concept humain de beauté, de grandeur et d'utilité," Mrs. Eddy ajoute: "Il se rapproche de la divine beauté et de la splendeur de l'Esprit." Nous lisons dans les Psaumes: "De Sion, parfaite en beauté, Dieu fait rayonner sa splendeur." Tous s'accordent à dire que la beauté "est une chose désirable;" il nous faut cependant prendre garde aux méthodes par lesquelles on croit devoir l'obtenir. Nous n'avons qu'à accepter ce qui en réalité nous appartient déjà, car Dieu donne la perfection à toutes Ses idées sans distinction; et la divine loi universelle de la perfection ne cesse jamais d'être en vigueur.

Nous lisons dans Job: "Si tu disposes bien ton cœur, et si tu étends tes mains vers Dieu, . . . alors certainement tu lèveras ton front sans tache; . . . la vie se lèvera pour toi plus brillante que le midi, et l'obscurité même sera comme le matin." Disposer son cœur exige l'obéissance à ce commandement: "Tu aimeras le Seigneur, ton Dieu, de tout ton cœur." En d'autres termes, cela signifie réaliser la présence de Dieu, de l'Amour, de manière à exclure de la pensée tout ce qui est dissemblable à l'absolue perfection de Dieu et à la réflexion par l'homme de cette incomparable perfection.

"Étends tes mains vers Dieu:" cet ordre implique que nous devons humblement et spirituellement nous efforcer d'acquérir la compréhension de Dieu et du vrai état de l'homme en tant qu'enfant de Dieu,—idée de l'Entendement parfait,—qui extirpera toute croyance à l'imperfection.

La perfection est une qualité de Dieu; or "dans la Science divine, Dieu et l'homme réel sont inséparables," comme le dit Mary Baker Eddy à la page 476 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*; la perfection est donc aussi une qualité inhérente à l'homme. Lorsque nous comprenons et réalisons la perfection inaliénable de l'homme, refusant d'admettre la supposition qu'il puisse être séparé un seul instant de la perfection divine, alors seulement notre pensée se pénètre de l'idéal parfait; et dans la même mesure nous voyons paraître la perfection de la beauté.

Nous manifestons la beauté ou la laideur selon les pensées que nous cultivons; et aucune lotion matérielle ne saurait empêcher la manifestation du penser juste ou faux. Si nous n'exprimons pas la beauté, nous devrions examiner notre mentalité pour chercher à découvrir et à déraciner les pensées fausses ou non scientifiques qui sont à la base de toute inharmonie. La pensée spirituelle gouverne la manifestation de la beauté réelle, de même qu'elle gouverne d'autres formes de la perfection. Avons-nous des pensées de crainte, de ressentiment, d'envie, de jalousie, de soupçon, de haine, d'orgueil, d'avarice, d'égoïsme; des pensées de mécontentement, de critique et d'injustice? Doutons-nous du fait que l'homme hérite de la perfection sous toutes ses formes? Omettons-nous de voir ce qui est bon et beau chez les autres et dans ce qui nous entoure, et voyons-nous plutôt, comme si elles étaient réelles, des imperfections apparentes de forme et de caractère? S'il en est ainsi, nous reflétons que peu de véritable beauté, car nos pensées sont trop absorbées par des idéals sans grâce.

Nous devons corriger toutes les pensées désobligeantes, critiques, mesquines, imprudentes, et ne cultiver à leur place que de belles pensées; nous devons nous réjouir de toute la beauté de l'univers créé par Dieu. Lorsque nous comprendrons, grâce à la Science divine, le sens de cette affirmation: "Dieu contempla ce qu'il avait fait et il vit que cela était très bien," la beauté parfaite entrera dans nos vies. Il est encourageant de se rappeler en outre que ce penser juste nous protégera contre les empiétements de l'imperfection ou la perte de la beauté.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Beauty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A GREAT deal of space in newspapers and magazines is devoted to advertising so-called aids to beauty; and since it is the almost universal desire to manifest beauty, much time is spent in reading such advertisements and relevant articles. The desire to manifest beauty is legitimate, and is not necessarily an implication of vanity. The desire for beauty in its true sense can be interpreted as a longing for the outward manifestation of perfection, as a wish to present a pleasing exterior to the gaze of others. And such a desire, rightly based, is not unworthy, for indeed blemishes are neither pleasant nor desirable.

Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 86), "My sense of the beauty of the universe is, that beauty typifies holiness, and is something to be desired." And of "the human conception of beauty, grandeur, and utility," she says, "It is next to divine beauty and the grandeur of Spirit." We read in Psalms, "Out of Zion, the perfection of beauty, God hath shined." All agree that beauty "is something to be desired;" we must, however, be careful as to the method deemed necessary to attain it. We need but to accept that which in reality is already ours, for God bestows perfection on all His ideas impartially; and God's universal law of perfection is unceasingly operative.

We read in Job, "If thou prepare thine heart, and stretch out thine hands toward him; . . . then shalt thou lift up thy face without spot; . . . thou shalt shine forth, thou shalt be as the morning." To prepare the heart requires obedience to the command, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart." In other words, it means so to realize the presence of God, Love, as to shut out from thought everything unlike the absolute perfection of God and man's reflection of that matchless perfection.

The injunction to stretch out the hands toward God implies a spiritual, humble endeavor to gain such an understanding of God and of man's true status as a child of God, an idea of perfect Mind, as to eradicate all belief in imperfection.

Perfection is a quality of God; and since "in divine Science, God and the real man are inseparable" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 476), perfection is also an inherent quality of man. But it is only as we understandingly realize the inalienable perfection of man, and deny admission to any thought which would claim that man could for even an instant be separated from infinite perfection, that our thinking becomes so permeated with the ideal of perfection that "the perfection of beauty" is proportionately externalized.

We are beautiful or unbeautiful according to the thoughts which we entertain; and no outward material applications can hinder the manifestation of right or wrong thinking. If we are not showing forth beauty, it behooves us to look to our thinking, in an endeavor to uncover and eradicate the wrong or unscientific thoughts which lie at the bottom of all inharmony. Spiritual thought governs the manifestation of real beauty, as it does other forms of perfection. Are we thinking thoughts of fear, resentment, envy, jealousy, suspicion, hatred, pride, deceit, covetousness, selfishness; thoughts of dissatisfaction and unjust criticism? Do we doubt man's heritage of perfection in all its forms; do we fail to see the good and beautiful in others and in the world about us, and see instead, as if they were real, the seeming imperfections of form or disposition? If so, we are reflecting little of true beauty, for our thoughts are too much occupied with unbeautiful ideals.

We must correct all unkind, critical, unlovely, unwise thoughts by entertaining only lovely thoughts; we must rejoice in all the beauty of the universe of God's creating. As we understand, through divine Science, the meaning of the statement, "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good," we shall bring into our experience "the perfection of beauty." It is encouraging to remember, too, that such thinking will ward off from our experience the encroachments of imperfection, or the loss of beauty.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The Ceilidh

Ceilidh (pronounced caley) is a Gaelic word which means "gossiping" or "gathering." Ceilidhs were originally held in the glens, or on the hillsides, in little houses where a few friends could meet round a peat fire and talk or sing together. Winds might blow and storms beat about the walls, but songs and stories went on without interruption far into the night. Children would creep from their beds in the loft overhead, or from the box-bed in the corner of the kitchen, to listen to the legends and histories that they in turn would repeat to their children, and to their children's children, in years to come.

In the towns, however, whence so many of the Gaelic-speaking folk have now drifted, the ceilidh is held in a hall. There one night we went. A goodly number of people were already seated before a stage and presently in marched a fine-looking piper who opened the proceedings with a stirring Highland air. Then young men and girls sang with soft fresh voices old songs, some merry, some plaintive, some with the lilt of the dance in them, and some with the sound of the sea—"iorram," or boat-songs, the latter are called. And, as the voices rose, one could picture the oars dipping in the waters, and the rowers bending to the refrain.

Dances followed, reels, strathspeys and sword dance, with fingers snapping, kilts swinging, and buckled shoon beating accompaniment to the music, on the boards of the stage. It was a spirited performance and every foot in the hall was tapping with the dancers before they had finished.

But the most important feature of the evening was the "Waulking-Song." A number of women and girls, dressed in old-fashioned blouses and skirts—the skirts looped up to show striped petticoats—and wearing little white mutches on their heads, brought in a length of homespun tweed which they spread out on a table and proceeded to "waulk," or shrink, after the manner of the Highlands. "Sapples" (soapy water) were thrown on it, each woman taking hold of an edge of the material and rubbing it backward and forward on the table. Every now and again the tweed was measured to see if it has shrunk to the required dimensions. While this shrinking was being carried out, the women sang a waulking song in time to the rhythm of their movements, a song full of fun and sly allusions to those sharing in the work and to the youths in crofters' garb lounging in the vicinity. One of these venturing too near received a liberal share of "sapples," while another was suddenly seized and rolled on the table with the tweed. It was good to see the mirth all this provoked, especially among those of the audience who understood Gaelic.

The program ended. Our feet carried us, with the rest of the company, out with the night air; but in fancy we were in the Outer Isles, drawing our creepie-stools to the open hearth and listening, like the bairns in the old box-bed, to the webs of fancy woven by our elders.

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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

Among the Women Delegates

By ROLAND HALL SHARP
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva

OFFICIALLY there is only one disarmament conference. Actually there are many, as Dr. Mary E. Woolley of the United States and Mme. Anna Paradowska-Szelagowska of Poland are constantly reminded by the multiplicity of requests for their presence on programs for "moral disarmament," students' conference groups, women's organizations and a host of others with tents pitched around the main conference pavilion.

So Dr. Woolley and her four fellow pioneer women delegates and alternate delegates in the rugged task of chopping the head from Mars' spear, supplement this work by polishing pebbles that one day may fell the monster outright by well-directed shots.

Madame Szelagowska and Dr. Woolley are particularly keen advocates of the necessity for combining immediate acts of disarmament with long-term educational and social "moral disarmament." Their only difficulty is finding time to pursue both objectives, so they do not hesitate to close their appointment books when outside speaking in any way interferes with their immediate, primary assignment.

The conference itself provides abundant occupation for them. Apart from delegation meetings, plenary sessions and informal get-togethers, the commissions, by which the detailed work is done, are only beginning to grind their grist. In this grinding, delegates come squarely against the rocks and grit of diverse, often opposing, national demands. These must be ground finer or removed before agreement can be turned on the smallest item of disarmament.

With Fresh Enthusiasm

Many conferences have gone through the same process on some of the identical issues without achieving tangible results. The cumulative effect on delegates is to induce heaviness, if not downright discouragement. For this reason, Dr. Woolley feels that women delegates, with their fresher enthusiasms can contribute needed impetus.

"In addition to the experience men bring to a conference of this kind," she says, "an experience which occasionally has carried with it a sense of disillusionment, women, out of their inexperience, and realizing the need for accomplishment, may add a vital determination to achieve.

"Everyone here sees the need for accomplishment. It is stated in public and private. But many feel that the time is not yet. I believe it would be fatal for us to adjourn without at least something definite done toward rebuilding world confidence.

"There is an approach to disarmament I greatly desire to see in action. That is, to advance beyond the attitude of 'How much can we retain to be safe,' and say instead, 'Having renounced war as an instrument of international policy, how can we coöperate to make the world a more constructive field of activity.'

"The thing I keep saying during this troubled time in the Far East, is that this conference must not adjourn without results. People at home can do much by building up a strong public opinion. The situation in the Far East should be taken, not as an example of the need for armaments, but as a warning that armed force does not belong in our twentieth-century civilization. I hope the situation in the Orient will be handled by the League Assembly in such a way as to be an asset to the disarmament conference, rather than a liability."

Working for "Moral Disarmament"

Dr. Woolley heartily commends expressions by leading delegations of opposition to arms of a decidedly aggressive nature. It is often contended that where political differences between nations are acute, armaments are essential to security. But in Dr. Woolley's opinion, their is no question that to abolish aggressive arms helps to eradicate deep-seated political distrusts and differences.

One of the exceptions Dr. Woolley has made in accepting speaking engagements was to appear with other delegates on a "moral disarmament" program. This idea is especially sponsored by the Polish delegation, of which Madame Szelagowska is a member.

Granted that friendly relations between peoples are the bedrock upon which any disarmament structure must rest, "moral disarmament" sets out to build such rock. In this work, which is largely educational, Madame Szelagowska finds the largest field for women to make distinctive contributions to disarmament.

In the home, schools, journalism and radio, women can direct national thought toward friendly, enlightened relations with other peoples. This attitude is then capitalized in international agreements and respect for them. Disarmament and peace are looked for as natural results.

Madame Szelagowska has carried on this work in Poland by visiting frontier settlements to tell about the League, to which she has been a delegate. Audiences in the province of East Poland, on the borders of Russia, showed keen interest in the world peace movement, of which they previously had learned little.

It is the hope of Madame Szelagowska that the Disarmament Conference will set up a permanent commission, as proposed in the draft convention, for "moral disarmament," as a continuous process. A permanent organization, with a special department to correlate educational work, could do much to prepare a widespread public to back up future disarmament conferences.

Neither Madame Szelagowska nor Dr. Woolley, however, emphasized the long-term view more than the immediate need for action at this conference to limit or reduce existing armaments.

Both methods must proceed, aiding each other, and as Dr. Woolley puts it, the fire in the present house of wood must be put out now, without waiting until the fireproof structure has been planned and erected.

The first article in this Disarmament Conference series by Mr. Sharp was published last Tuesday on this page. The third and last will appear within a week or two.

At the Disarmament Conference, Geneva, Miss Mary A. Dingman, President of the Disarmament Committee of the Women's International Organizations, Is Seen in the Rostrum Delivering the Women's Appeals From All Over the World. Mr. Arthur Henderson Is Leaning Forward From the President's Chair at the Right. Women Are Opposite With Banners and Bundles of Petitions (The Christian Science Monitor Photo). Oval at Left—Madame Anna Paradowska-Szelagowska, Member of the Polish Delegation to the Disarmament Conference (The Christian Science Monitor-Fayer Photo). Oval at Right—Dr. Mary E. Woolley, Member of Delegation From the United States (The Christian Science Monitor-Eric Stahlberg Photo).

Scenic Designer in Birmingham Repertory Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Eng.

MISS JEAN CAMPBELL, scenic and costume designer in the Birmingham Repertory Theatre, the well-known "Little Brown Theatre," occupies, in that appointment, a position possibly unique in the English theater world. Sir Barry Jackson, director of the theater—it was here that Sir Barry began his career—engaged Miss Campbell not long ago when the reorganization of the theater was afoot.

The appointment comes early in Miss Campbell's career, for it is only a few years since she was a student at Birmingham Central School of Art. Since then she has gained much valuable experience and a real sense of the theater which, combined with an essentially modern outlook and an unlimited enthusiasm for the repertory movement, enables her to follow worthily in the steps of Paul Shelving, who achieved his reputation as scenic designer in Birmingham and is now working for Sir Barry in London.

For a time Miss Campbell carried on in a free lance capacity as theatrical scenic and costume designer in Birmingham, and had much to do with the mounting and dressing of productions for the Birmingham Children's Theater, a pioneer organization of its kind in England. But she soon found herself in London, and there one of her most notable engagements was the designing of the scenery and dresses at the Lyric Theater, Hammersmith, for Sir Nigel Playfair's production of "When Crummles Played," which was afterward taken to New York.

For a period, Miss Campbell worked with Mr. Shelving and for six months was engaged at Hull Repertory Theater as scenic and costume designer. Another feature of her career has been book illustrating. She illustrated, with drawings of scenes and period costumes, a complete edition of Shakespeare, published by Dent & Co., London.

In her present capacity she is responsible for the designing of dresses and scenery for all the Repertory Theater plays, which frequently include important first productions. Under her direction she has unusually well-equipped theatrical tailoring and scenery departments, for this theater has its own workshops and produces all its own scenery and costumes. Her work has already been favorably commented upon, and it is obvious that the high traditions of the theater are, on the scenic side, safe in her keeping.

The Christian Science Monitor Photo

Miss Jean Campbell, Scenic and Costume Designer to the Birmingham Repertory Theatre.

Piquant Mutton Sandwich

Chop fine bits of cold mutton or lamb, mix with half its bulk of finely chopped stuffed olives, and add mayonnaise to give a spreading consistency. This is good with either white or brown bread.

Mrs. Herbert Hoover's Work With Young People

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Washington, D. C.

ALTHOUGH Mrs. Herbert Hoover is honorary president of the Girl Scouts of America, the girls who wear the gray-green uniform and the trefoil pin are not the only young folk in whom she has shown interest.

Of varied character and widespread are the groups, especially those of girls, which America's First Lady has encouraged by lending her presence to their achievement days, anniversaries and other celebrations. There is ample evidence that she considers her work with girls the most worth-while thing on which she can spend that part of her time which is not imperatively demanded by her responsibilities as wife of the President.

Some of Mrs. Hoover's friends have expressed the belief that if she had not become what she has, she probably would have been today the president of a girls' college or head of a progressive school.

Besides taking an active interest in the Girl Scouts, Mrs. Hoover in the last year or so has visited the 4-H camp, municipal playgrounds, the Y. W. C. A. headquarters and has invited numerous groups of young folk to the White House on various occasions. The Blue Ridge Mountain school near the President's camp is of Mrs. Hoover's own fostering. She had the schoolhouse built and engaged a young woman teacher, well educated and well versed in the ways of mountaineers.

Participates in Celebration

Not long ago, Mrs. Hoover attended the fiftieth anniversary party of the Girl Reserves of the Y. W. C. A. With a group of eager and bright-looking young girls standing by her side, she cut into a huge cake gay with 50 candles and wished the organization many more years of good work.

Another day she went up near her old home on S Street to plant a tree in the neighborhood playground. When the Daughters of the American Revolution were meeting there, Mrs. Hoover invited to the White House five girls from the Tamassee School maintained by the D. A. R. in the South Carolina mountains. She chatted with them about the mountains and their songs. During a convention of the Children of the American Revolution, she entertained a group of them in her private apartment in the Executive Mansion.

To the Easter Monday celebration, when the children of Washington have a huge outdoor party on the White House lawn, Mrs. Hoover has added the special attraction of Maypole dances, in which she asks the Girl Scouts and children from local settlement houses to participate.

At Christmas time, the First Lady goes to the annual children's party of the Gospel Mission and aids in giving out bags of gifts to the needy. This last year the children of unemployed miners near Morgantown, W. V., were in her thoughts when she arranged a special Christmas party, to which each of the small guests was asked to bring a warm sweater or a toy or two.

Camps and Schools

She has had the farm boys and girls who attend the national 4-H club encampment here visit her at the White House, has gone to see their camp and has twice spoken on the radio to 4-H gatherings. Practically her only speeches since she has been First Lady have been addressed to young people's organizations of one kind or another. Last fall she lent encouragement to older girls when she attended school for a day at Goucher College in Baltimore. She listened to lectures in the morning and watched a hockey game in the afternoon.

Every week from all over the country Mrs. Hoover receives letters from parents asking help in keeping their children in school. The main difficulty according to the letters, seems to be that the children have no clothes and there is no money with which to buy necessary books. Mrs. Hoover has asked the coöperation of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers in this work and every letter receives a reply advising the writer to apply to the local parent-teacher association for help.

The excellent thing about a number of boys' and girls' organizations in Mrs. Hoover's view, as expressed a short time ago, is that their members are "consciously improving conditions and habits for their later life, making a series of steppingstones to what they want their life to be." She told the organization she was addressing, "You are deliberating, learning, experimenting that you may achieve."

Women's Organizations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUSIC lovers, artists, and authors are promised a treat at the sixth annual convention of the National League of American Pen Women, which will be held at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., April 23 to 28. The membership of this organization is restricted to women composers, artists and writers.

Running through the week of the convention, there will be a musical festival, beginning on Friday evening, April 22, when the American University Prize Winning Glee Club, composed of 35 young men, will give a program of the chorals for male voices which have been composed by members of the league.

There will be at least six evenings of music, with music as a part of other features on the programs. No work of any composer will be performed unless the composer is present, and, wherever it is possible, herself takes part in the performance of her work, either by playing some instrument or by conducting the performance. Dorothy DeMuth Watson, national chairman of the music department, will have charge of the musical programs.

* * *

A national art exhibit will be opened by a reception to the national president, Mrs. Grace Thompson Seton, on the evening of April 24. The exhibit will comprise original work of artist members in such fields as portraits, miniatures, landscapes, still life, flowers, etchings, illuminations, heraldry and wood blocks in oil, water color, pastel, black and white, also sculpture and bronze. The exhibition will take place at the Sears Roebuck & Co. Art Galleries and will be open to the public from Monday, April 25 to Friday April 29 inclusive; hours from 11 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

Other features on the program of this interesting convention will be a national poetry evening, sessions devoted to the consideration of short story writing, radio writing, feature articles, children's books and other forms of writing in which members are engaged.

* * *

There will be a program on the drama and one on motion pictures. The league is conducting contests in play writing both for the theater and for the radio. Mrs. Frances White Diehl, who has charge of the motion picture department, says in the Bulletin "We can look, I truly believe, for more interesting material on the screen. We always will have the published books and plays picturized, of course, but there is a fillip to seeing absolutely new material."

Mrs. Diehl encourages those who have a desire to write for the movies by saying that producers are finding that "best sellers" in novels, stories or plays command such fabulous prices that the cost of production is enormous and also that only too often they are anything but "best sellers" on the screen, and so they are realizing that, after all, the hitherto much neglected "original" scenario is something to be reckoned with from a box office standpoint.

A Touch of Black

A touch of black on pillowcases is very smart looking and interesting if used with discretion.

An easy way to introduce it into an embroidered floral design is to use it for the stems of flowers and for only a portion of a few of the petals, using colors for the rest of the petals. Or if there are lines or dots or something similar in the design, these may be worked in black, the rest of the design being in colors.

Black is dull looking when used with delicate pastel tints, such as light blue or pale pink or yellow. To set it off effectively choose for contrast glowing colors, as rich greens and blues, deep yellows, rose-color, rosy lavender, or others having a decidedly warm tone.

Breaking New Trails

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SONGS are sung and tales are told of pioneer days, the breaking of trails, and the establishing of homesteads. It is often said that those were the days of sturdy men and women. And indeed they were. Delicate, carefully nurtured girl wives left their homes and refined environments to plow through mud and muck in rude oxcarts beside their young, adventurous husbands, to a new country. These women knew what was at the end of the trail—constant toil, deprivations, dangers; but nothing could hold them back. That is the spirit of progress.

It is generally conceded that frontier days, in the old sense, are over. But there will always be frontiers so long as there is human existence, and there will always be new trails to break.

Today the unemployed are pioneers, and the world is their wilderness. If they have the pioneer spirit, they will break trail and push through.

An example of this courage was shown by a widow with three children. There seemed to be no work for her, and it was necessary that she should support her children. What did she do? Did she sit idle, lamenting her predicament? Did she wait for choice plums to fall into her lap? No. She broke trail. She established an ice business in her front yard.

It is a very modest accomplishment, but the initiative that directed her will carry her further. Under the high stairway of her old-fashioned house, and almost invisible to passers-by, she has had built a compartment to keep her ice. There is a brown curtain hanging in front of the compartment and a trunk just outside the door, to place the ice on while she wraps and ties it. She also has businesslike scales hanging conveniently by. Another businesslike touch is a neat little blue denim pouch, probably made from one of the boys' cast-off overalls, fastened around her waist, filled with jingling coins. Her capability is amazing. With no lifting, but with dexterous tugs and twists, she manages great chunks of ice as if they were sugar cubes. Quickly and efficiently she marks her ice and saws it, then wraps and ties it and places it in the waiting vehicle. A feature of her ice business is the free delivery. Her delivery staff consists of three little denim-clad boys with their little homemade pushcarts.

Watching her work, the writer thought: "Pioneer woman, you have broken trail, reached your destination, and established your homestead. Trials and tribulations may await you, but the courage that has brought you this far will carry you to victory."

Lux for dishes
—the big package does 6 weeks' dishes

"I'll tell you how I got the idea.

"I was telling the manager of a beauty shop what a terrible time I had with my hands because they were in soap and water so much.

"'Why don't you use Lux instead of ordinary soap?' she said. 'Many soaps contain harsh alkali that dries up the natural oils, but Lux is *absolutely* pure and very soothing. I *can't tell the difference* between the hands of a woman who uses Lux for dishes and those of a woman who has maids.'

"So I did—and my dear, it's wonderful. Now my hands are smooth as velvet—lovely and white. And it costs less than 1¢ a day."

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Martha Matilda Harper, Desk 1025-LL
1233 E. Main St., Rochester, N. Y.
Send generous size package of Harper Method Liquid Shampoo and personal advice on questions I am asking. (Include Salon Directory). I enclose 10c for packing and mailing.
Name.....
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FREE Personal Advice

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THE BON AMI CO.,
17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.

Shopping for Bids on Cruises

Lines Debate Question of Cut Rates; Flat Minimum Price by Class Proposed

IN THE SHIP LANES

Whether to cut rates to attract tourists is becoming a subject of widespread debate among steamship companies and travel agencies. Although not precipitated by the Cunard Line, it was brought into the open through the publication in that line's Cunard-Anchor News of a letter asking agents to express their opinions as to the propriety of the practice.

Potential cruise passengers go about "shopping," both to the lines themselves and to the travel bureaus, seeking the best bid, with the result that rates in many cases appear to be published only as a starting point in the auctioning off of accommodations at whatever the highest bidder is willing to pay. This has reached a climax in the present cruise season, where it was reported that recently on a West Indies ship splendid twin-bed, outside rooms, well situated, were sold for $160 per passenger, as against a tariff rate of $420.

In the transatlantic field, certain minimums per ship and per class are established by Conference agreement. The cruise rates are more flexible than those in the transatlantic routes.

Inequities Developed

The cruise situation gives rise to causes for complaint. Travel agencies believe that other bureaus are getting more concessions than they are; passengers may discover that other persons occupying the same relative quarters have paid considerably less for them, and the revenue of the steamship lines finally is seriously depleted in this manner.

The obvious solution would be a flat minimum rate per class, with surcharges on certain preferred rooms in that class, in the competition for special cruise business.

Decks Relettered

The Cunard Line will reletter the decks on its cabin ships, the present A decks hereafter being named promenade deck, and what is now B will become A deck, and so on down. The purpose of this is to conform to the practice on other lines' cabin ships which follow this policy, and which has placed the Cunard Line in the position of appearing to be giving its passengers space on lower decks than those of other companies' ships.

Leviathan Resumes Service

The steamship Leviathan, the flagship of the United States Lines, re-enters transatlantic trade with its departure from New York April 26, running through to Bremen, with calls at Plymouth and Cherbourg, in place of the former route to Cherbourg and Southampton. The company had planned to use Hamburg as a port at Germany instead of Bremen, but the authorities at that port were unable to promise a sufficient depth of water.

Panama Canal Traffic

Vessels of 21 nationalities made up the commercial traffic through the Panama Canal during the calendar year of 1931, the Canal Record has just announced, of which 44.1 per cent were United States vessels, and 23.7, British. Taking it in order of net tonnage, the 10 leading nations represented in the canal travel were United States, Great Britain, Norway, Germany, Japan, Denmark, Holland, France, Sweden, and Italy. The total number of ships transited was 4972, against 5889 in 1930. Total tons of cargo were 22,000,000, against 27,850,000, and tolls were $22,530,000, against $26,146,000, in the respective years.

Steamship Schedules

The Munson Line has arranged an improved schedule for the vacation cruise traffic to Bermuda, Nassau, Miami, and Havana. The steamship Pan America will continue in the New York-Bermuda run, the Munargo in the Nassau service, with the Pan America augmenting her Bermuda trips with fortnightly sailings from New York to Nassau, Miami and Havana. The line is offering a low rate from New York to Bermuda for round trips, with all-expense tours also available.

The American Export Line has instituted a motorcoach ship connection from the Hotel McAlpin, New York, to its pier at Jersey City, and will have a similar service in connection with incoming ships. The service is free, and hand baggage is carried in the bus.

The French Line has decided to convert its second-class accommodations to tourist third class on the steamships Ile de France, Paris and France. This will provide 931 additional tourist berths, and marks the elimination of second class from all its transatlantic ships.

The Cunard Line will send the steamships Aquitania and Mauretania on four week-end cruises this spring, commencing with a Nassau voyage of the latter on March 24. As the weather grows warmer, the destination will be Halifax, rather than the West Indies and Bermuda, with the steamship Berengaria participating later in the summer.

Canadian Pacific steamships have announced that the steamships Duchess of Bedford and Duchess of York, upon completing their New York-Bermuda service, will depart from New York on April 8 and 14, respectively, carrying passengers for Quebec and Montreal. A round-trip rate, including return from Montreal by rail, with lower berth, has been made ranging from $55 to $67. The voyages will be of six and four days, respectively.

The Matson Company will send the steamship Lurline, now under construction at Quincy, Mass., on a South Sea Islands voyage, leaving New York Jan. 14, 1933, along the same general route followed by her sister ship, the Mariposa, which entered service this year. The third ship of the new fleet, the Monterey, is scheduled to leave New York May 12, 1932, for California en route to Australia.

Drastic Reductions

Drastic reductions in round-trip rates of the Clyde-Mallory Lines have been announced on its vessels plying between New York and Charleston, Jacksonville and Miami, or any one of these ports separately. The round-trip fare from New York to Miami has been reduced from $93 to $75, and the other fares proportionately.

The company also is making a feature of a nine-day, all-expense excursion to Miami, including expenses ashore, and is operating express vessels from New York to that city, leaving here Wednesdays and Saturdays. The regular service to Jacksonville and Charleston is being maintained.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, March 17

President McKinley, Dollar, for Orient via California ports; Europa (12:00 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen; New York (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Dresden, North German Lloyd, for Galway, Cherbourg, Bremen; Lapland, Red Star, on West Indies cruise.

Friday, March 18

American Merchant, American Merchant, for London; Olympic, White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Santa Cecilia, Grace, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; Paris, French, on Mediterranean cruise.

Saturday, March 19

Antonia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Frederick VIII, Scandinavian American, for Christiansand, Oslo, Copenhagen; Santa Rita, Grace, for west coast South America; Virginia, Panama Pacific, for San Francisco, Los Angeles; Southern Cross, Munson, for east coast South America; Volendam, Holland-America, on West Indies cruise; President Harding, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg.

Tuesday, March 22

Excambion, American Export, for Mediterranean ports; Ile de France, French, for Plymouth, Havre.

Wednesday, March 23

American Shipper, American Merchant, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Statendam (12:05 a. m.), Holland-America, for Pymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Stavangerfjord, Norwegian America, for Bergen, Oslo.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, March 20

Prince David, Canadian National, on West Indies cruise.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday, March 17

Sonoma, Matson, for Auckland, Sydney.

Friday, March 18

President Hayes, Dollar, on world service (westward); Santa Elisa, Grace, for New York.

Saturday, March 19

Malolo, Matson, for Honolulu.

Wednesday, March 23

Maui, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Friday, March 18

Sonoma, Matson, for Auckland, Sydney.

Saturday, March 19

Santa Elisa, Grace, for New York.

FROM SEATTLE

Saturday, March 19

President Cleveland, American Mail, for Orient.

Wednesday, March 23

Heian Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Friday, March 18

Albert Ballin, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Stavangerfjord, Norwegian American, from Oslo, Bergen.

Saturday, March 19

American Shipper, American Merchant, from Hamburg; Rochambeau, French, from Havre, Vigo.

Sunday, March 20

Drottningholm, Swedish American, from Gothenberg; Berlin, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Boulogne.

Monday, March 21

American Banker, American Merchant, from London; Ile de France, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Minnetonka, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; New Amsterdam, Holland-America from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton; Saturnia, Cosulich, from Trieste, Patras, Naples; Santa Barbara, Grace, from west coast South America.

Tuesday, March 22

Mauretania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Pennland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Havre, Southampton Halifax; Baltic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh, Galway, Halifax.

Wednesday, March 23

Bremen, North German Lloyd, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Alaunia, Cunard, from Southampton, Havre, Halifax; Athenia, Anchor, from Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry, Halifax.

DUE SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday, March 17

Malolo, Matson, from Honolulu.

Monday, March 21

President Jackson, for Orient, from New York; California, Panama Pacific, from New York; Monowai, Union of New Zealand, from Sydney, Wellington.

Wednesday, March 23

Manoa, Matson, from Honolulu.

DUE LOS ANGELES

Friday, March 18

City of Los Angeles, Lassco, from Honolulu.

Saturday, March 19

President Jackson, for Orient, from New York; California, Panama Pacific, from New York.

DUE SEATTLE

Tuesday, March 22

President Taft, American Mail, from Orient; Hikawa Maru, N. Y. K., from Orient.

DUE VANCOUVER

Monday, March 21

Empress of Russia, Canadian Pacific, from Orient; Hikawa Maru, N. Y. K., from Orient.

SHANGHAI-TO-BERLIN AIR SERVICE PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—A section of the proposed Shanghai-Berlin air service was covered recently by the successful flight of the Eurasia No. 1 from Shanghai to Tihua, capital of Sinkiang, and back.

Officials of the Sino-German aviation corporation, which is attempting to blaze the new trail, believed that this trip, when completed, will eventually be the longest air mail and passenger plane route in Asia. The route, as now planned, starts from Shanghai, going by way of Peiping, Yarshuiho, Tacheng, Tihua through Russia to Berlin, a total distance of more than 10,000 kilometers. The trip would require one week.

PRINCE PAYS VISIT TO OLD IRON WORKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALKIRK, Scot.—Part of a cast-iron steam cylinder, made at Carron in 1766 for James Watt, inventor of the first complete steam engine, was shown to Prince George during his recent inspection of the Carron Company Iron Works at Falkirk.

Cannons and naval guns manufactured by Carron from 1778, were also shown to the Prince. The molding of letter pillar boxes, was another item of interest shown to Prince George on his tour of inspection.

VICTORIAN LEAGUE TO IMPROVE DAIRIES

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—A Pastures Improvement League has been formed under the auspices of the Victorian committee of the Australian Dairy Council. The program includes an economic survey of 100 dairy farms, a classification of the pasture types in dairying areas, field trials of pasture species in 40 centers and rotational grazing trials.

The Department of Agriculture will be provided with the money necessary to carry out the work, which will extend over three years.

CANADIAN CHILDREN GET 'COMICS' BACK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Sask.—Newspaper comics are back on the tables of the public library in Saskatoon—temporarily, at least—and the hearts of numerous child readers are gladdened again. The comics were banned from the children's section of the library for a short period. Whether they are to continue as part of the literary fare provided for the children at the library has not been decided yet, but until the library board comes to a decision one way or the other the comics will be available.

The campaign against the comics was initiated by a woman member of the library board, the wife of a university professor and herself formerly a librarian in the United States.

REGINA MILK DEALERS SEEK BETTER PRICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Dissatisfied with the lowered prices they have been receiving for their product, organized milk producers in the Regina district have decided to establish a receiving and distributing plant of their own in this city.

With more than 200 producers participating, their milk will be checked, weighed and processed before delivery to the creameries. They propose to make agreement with the distributors whereby each would get 50 per cent of the retail price of the milk sold.

WESTERN CANADIAN CATTLE TRADE GROWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Livestock shipments from western Canada showed a large increase during 1931, according to a report prepared by the Canadian National Railways.

During the year, 7501 cars of stock were delivered to Winnipeg as compared with 5961 in 1930, the increase being 540 carloads. A great part of the increase is attributed to the heavier demand from Great Britain.

LOAN APPROVED

QUITO, Ecuador, March 15 (By U. P.)—The contract providing for a 12,000,000 sucre ($2,400,000) loan to the Government by the Central Bank was signed Saturday.

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Telegrams "Saltotel Blackrock" Telephone Dun Laoghaire 189

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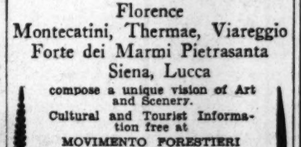

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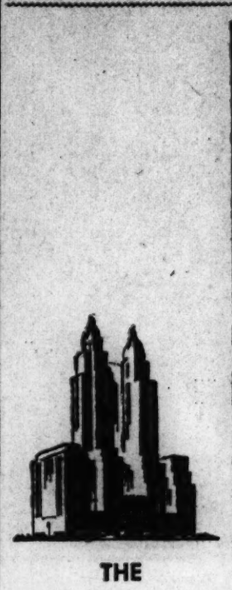

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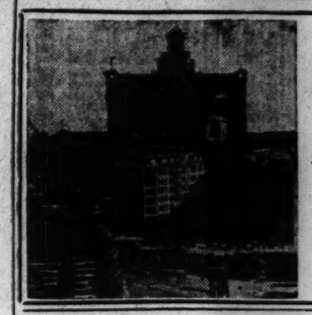

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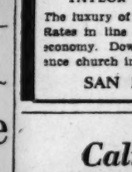

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FROM BOSTON		
Scythia	Apr.	3
Antonia	"	17
Scythia	May	1
California	"	8
Laconia	"	15
Scythia	"	29

CRUISES	FROM NEW YORK		
West Indies	Mauretania	Mar.	28
s/s Samaria Apr. 16	Aquitania	Apr.	6
	Mauretania	"	15
All Europe	Aquitania	"	27
s/s Lancastria July 2	Berengaria	May	4
	Antonia	Mar.	19
Week End Mar. 24 - Apr. 22	Alaunia	"	26
	Lancastria	April	2

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33 State Street, Boston

MODEST RALLY IS HALTED BY MORE SELLING

Stock Market Prices Do Not Retain Gains Very Long

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—Another flurry of selling in the rails halted a modest rally in the stock market today.

The lifting of selling pressure against the Kreuger issues in both the home and foreign markets brought some improvement in sentiment, but domestic business conditions apparently stood in the way of any active operations for the rise in the share market.

During the last hour prices rallied sufficiently to reduce losses of most industrials and utilities to minor proportions.

Kreuger & Toll issues, together with Eastman Kodak, were steady. Santa Fe, Chesapeake & Ohio, Union Pacific, New Haven and Northern Pacific lost a point or more.

Extreme declines of about a point in U. S. Steel and American Can were cut to fractions.

Sales approximated 1,500,000 shares, well under Monday's turnover.

Sporadic selling in the railroad issues has been a disheartening influence in the market of late. The formation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by removing threats of receiverships, resulted in a friendlier feeling for the carrier securities for a time, but Wall Street now leans to the view that it is one thing to preserve the roads' solvency, and another to restore their earning power. Maintenance charges have been drastically reduced, probably to an irreducible minimum, but the volume of traffic holds at an extremely low ebb. The February operating income statements, soon to appear, will show how much the 10 per cent wage cut has helped.

Eastman Kodak's Rally

Eastman Kodak completely regained its stability, after yesterday's drop in light selling in response to the passing of its founder. Mr. Eastman held only 17,000 shares of the stock at the time of his passing.

The consolidated condition statement of weekly reporting Federal Reserve member banks, as of March 2, attracted considerable interest in its showing of a drop of $152,000,000 in loans. While at first view this might seem to indicate that there was no abatement in the deflation of credit, it apparently reflected the British repayment of $150,000,000 of its private banking credit. In contrast to the drop in loans, net demand deposits were off only $33,000,000, while time deposits gained $14,000,000.

The money market was somewhat easier. Outside call money was offered 1¼ of 1 per cent under the official 2½ per cent rate, and federal funds were quoted ⅝ to 1 per cent, contrasted with 1 to 1¼ yesterday. This presumably reflected the government overdraft in connection with its quarterly financing. This overdraft was variously estimated at between $50,000,000 and $100,000,000.

Bond Prices Irregular

Some rallying tendencies appeared in the bond market today but prices, on the whole, continued to follow an irregular trend.

For the first time in several weeks the United States Government list had an easy tone, and fractional losses were in the majority. At the same time some of the railroads, utilities and industrials gave indications of underlying firmness.

Bonds of the Kreuger Companies, which dropped sharply yesterday following the passing of the Swedish "Match King" in Paris, rallied moderately during the early hours. International Match liens and Kreuger & Toll 5s regained about 3 points each. International Telephone issues also advanced. Postal Telegraph 5s sagged.

There were sporadic recoveries among a number of railway mortgages, especially those that were hardest hit in yesterday's selling wave. Missouri Pacific 5s picked up a point, and mild advances were recorded by some bonds of Atchison, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & Northwestern, St. Paul, Nickel Plate and Southern. Pennsylvania 4½s, Erie 5s and Southern Pacific 4½s declined.

Among the utilities and industrials strength was shown by liens of American Telephone, Goodrich and some of the oils. There was little activity in power and light issues.

Scandinavian loans, adversely affected by the Kreuger tragedy, recovered some of their previous losses. Swedish 5½s, Denmark 4½s and Norway 5s picked up from 1 to around 3 points. Bulgarian obligations continued weak. Some of the Germans steadied and bonds of Poland and Belgium gained.

COLUMBIA GAS INCOME OFF

Pamphlet report of Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. and subsidiary companies for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, shows consolidated net income of $22,331,888 after taxes, interest, depreciation, depletion, preferred dividends of subsidiaries, etc., the same as shown in preliminary statement. This is equivalent after deduction of 6 per cent preferred dividends, to $1.42 a share on 11,609,985 no-par shares of common stock, and compares with $26,498,753, or $1.76 a share on 11,684,220 common shares, in 1930.

HUMBLE OIL EARNINGS

Humble Oil & Refining Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net profit of $2,765,092 after taxes, depletion and lease amortization, depreciation, retirements and other amortization and interest charges, equal to 93 cents a share, par $25, on the 2,974,648 shares. In 1930 the company reported after taxes, depletion and lease amortization, depreciation, retirements and other amortization, interest charges and deduction of $6,049,064 for intangible development costs, net profit of $18,083,490, equal to $6.08 a share.

WORLD BANK DIVIDEND

BASEL, Switz., March 15—A dividend of 6 per cent for 1931, unchanged from 1930, probably will be voted by the general assembly of the Bank for International Settlements on May 10. The bank has liquidated $2,000,000 of yen holdings at a loss of 25 per cent. Mr. Kienboeck, president of the Austrian National Bank, has presented a reassuring report on the Austrian Creditanstalt, but Austria probably will seek new International credits.

AMERICAN ZINC EARNINGS

American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, net income of $212,445 after interest, depreciation, depletion, taxes, etc., equal to $2.64 a share (par $25) on the 80,329 shares of $6 preferred, on which accumulations at the close of the year amounted to $37 a share. This compares with $190,623, or $2.37 a share on the preferred, in 1930.

Closing Prices — TUESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS — Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.15	Last Mar.14
3¾	3¾	..	Adams Express	1700	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
13	10¾	1	Addressograph	100	11½	11½	11½	11¾
3½	3⅜	..	Advance Rumely	3100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
16½	13⅜	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1100	14½	14½	14½	14½
61⅜	46	4½†	Air Reduction	2700	57⅜	55¾	56½	56½
16⅝	17½	.50	Alaska-Juneau	6300	18¼	14½	15	14⅝
4	2⅝	..	Albany PW Pap	100	4	4	4	..
3½	1¼	..	Alleghany Corp	8100	3	1⅜	1⅜	2½
7⅜	3½	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	4	3½	3½	4
10¼	3¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	3½	3½	3½	..
86¾	62¼	6†	Allied Chem	13100	79¾	77¾	78½	78⅝
13⅝	10½	.50	Allis Chalmers	400	10⅝	10½	10½	10½
10	7½	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	8¼	8¼	8½	..
14¾	12	2	Amerada	300	14½	14½	14½	..
7½	5¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	6	6	6	6
18½	12½	..	Am Bank Note	100	15	15	15	18
15½	12	1.60	Am Brake S&F	400	13	12⅜	13⅜	..
72⅞	54½	5†	Am Can	8100	69	68⅛	67⅞	67⅛
8½	6¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
37¾	25	7	*Am Car & F pf	20	33	33	33	36½
37¼	29	3†	Am Chicle	100	35½	35⅝	35⅝	..
9½	6½	..	Am Com Alcohol	11300	10	9¼	9¾	9⅜
9¼	6¼	..	Am & For Pow	7500	6¾	6¾	6¾	6
22	19	6	Am & For Pow 6	100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	16
38½	21⅜	7	Am & For Pow 7	100	20	18⅜	20	19¼
17¾	11⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	11½
6	4⅜	1*	Am Hawaiian	100	5	5	5	5¼
2¼	1⅛	..	Am Hide & L	200	2	2	2	2⅛
20¼	10	2	Am Ice	300	20	19½	19½	19⅝
8½	5	..	Am International	1400	7	6¾	7	6⅞
⅝	⅛	..	Am La France	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
9⅛	5⅜	..	Am Locomotive	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
44⅜	30¼	7	Am Loco pf	100	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
1⅜	1	..	Am Mach & Met	100	3	3⅛	3	..
6⅜	4¼	..	Am Metal	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
19½	15	..	Am Metal 6%	40	19	19	19	..
18⅞	13	1	Am Power & Lt	1400	14¾	14¼	14⅜	14½
58	48	6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	50	50	50	50
49⅜	38¼	5	Am P&L pf A	100	41	41	41	41½
8½	6	.40	Am Radiator	1700	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
4	1⅜	..	Am Republics	100	2½	2½	2½	..
13	7⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	2400	11¼	10½	10⅝	10½
29¼	21⅜	3	Am Safety Razor	400	28⅜	25½	25⅜	..
2½	2	..	Am Sealing	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
25½	20	5	Am Shipbuilding	50	20	20	20	..
18⅝	12⅜	.70	Am Smelt & Ref	2100	14⅜	14½	14¼	14⅜
85	68	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	68	68	68	..
⅛	⅛	..	Am Solvents & C	1600	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1¼	¼	..	Am Solvents pf	600	⅜	¼	⅜	⅜
8⅜	5⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	7¼	7	7	8¾
36¼	33¼	*2½†	Am Stores	100	35	35	35	35½
39¼	21⅝	4	Am Sugar Ref	300	25	24½	25	35½
48½	67⅝	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	72	72	72	..
137⅛	107⅝	9	Am Te & Tel	17100	125¾	122¾	124	124½
33⅞	24⅜	3	Am Wat W&E	2400	30¾	29⅛	29¼	30⅛
5⅜	3	..	Am Woolen	100	4	4	4	4
30½	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	100	26½	25½	26	26
12⅜	8¾	..	Anaconda Cop	1100	9¾	9¼	9¼	9⅜
9	6	..	Anaconda Wire	100	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6½
17½	15	2.40	Anchor Cap	200	16⅜	16	16	16⅜
12	9½	1	Archer Daniels	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
44	32	7	Armour Del pf	100	40	40	40	42½
1¾	1	..	Armour Ill A	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
⅞	½	..	Armour Ill B	800	1	⅞	⅞	1
3	1¾	..	Arnold Constable	100	2½	2½	2½	..
8¼	5½	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
74	71	6	Atchison T&SF	1200	70	70½	71	78¾
42½	24¼	4	Atl Coast Line	100	26½	26	26	28
10¼	10	..	Atl Gulf & W I	100	10	10	10	..
12⅛	18	1	Atl Refining	900	11¾	11⅜	11¾	11½
25½	17½	2	Atlas Powder	200	20	20	20	..
151¾	13¾	4§	Auburn Auto	16400	94¼	90½	96	92
16	14⅛	1½	Austin Nichols A	20	14½	14½	14½	14½
2	1½	..	Auto Sales pf	90	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
3½	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	300	3	2¾	3	2¾

—B—

8½	4⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	700	6¼	6	6	6¼
28½	16⅛	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	20½	19¾	20½	20½
21⅜	12¾	4	Balt & Ohio	8400	15½	14¼	15	14⅞
41½	27½	4	Balt & Ohio pf	700	23	22⅜	22⅝	22⅝
99	85	6½	Bamberger pf	100	91	91	91	..
36	25	6½	Barker Bros pf	20	35	25	25	30
..	4	..	Barsdall A	100	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
43¾	34½	4	Beatrice Cream	400	35½	35¾	35½	45⅛
18¾	12⅛	.60	Bendix Aviation	4600	13	12½	12⅝	13⅛
24⅞	14½	2	Best & Co	200	21½	21½	21½	21½
24⅜	15⅛	2	Bethlehem Steel	7400	20⅞	19⅝	20¼	20½
74	60	7	Beth Steel pf	100	57¼	57¼	57½	59½
2¾	1⅞	.60	Blaw Knox	300	2	1⅞	2	2
22¼	15⅜	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1200	15⅝	14¾	14⅜	15⅛
42½	34	3†	Borden	4300	39⅞	38½	39	39½
12⅝	9	1	*Borg Warner	1300	11	10⅝	10⅝	11
11⅜	7⅞	1	Briggs Mfg	1400	10¼	9¼	9⅞	10
4	4	..	Brockway pf	10	4	4	4	..
49⅛	30½	4	Brooklyn Man T	4400	47	44⅝	46	46
78¾	68	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	72½	72½	72½	73¾
52½	16½	6	*Brooklyn Q pf	100	53	53	53	54
2	1⅜	..	Bruns Terminal	900	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2¾	1¾	..	Budd Mfg	400	2⅛	2	2⅛	..
7⅝	2¾	..	Bullard	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
3½	2¾	..	Bulova Watch	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
13	9⅞	.80	Burroughs Add	2100	11½	11¼	11⅜	11
19	10½	..	Byers	100	15⅞	15½	15½	15⅝

—C—

4	3	..	Calumet & Hecla	700	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
13½	10	1.20	Canada Dry	100	12½	12½	12½	12¼
20⅜	10⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	7500	17½	16⅜	17½	15⅜
18¾	17	1.60	Cannon Mills	400	19	18⅜	19	..
6½	4¼	..	Capital Admin	400	5¼	5	5	5½
27⅛	22½	3	Capital Admin pf	400	26	25	25	..
43⅞	26¼	..	Case Thresh	19700	36½	34½	35¾	35½
2	1	..	Celotex ct	100	1½	1½	1½	..
12½	11½	1½	Central Aguirre	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
6¼	5	..	Century Ribbon	100	5½	5½	5½	..
15	9¾	1	Cerro de Pasco	1700	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
3⅜	2½	..	Certain-Teed	200	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
7	4⅜	..	Checker Cab Mfg	200	6¾	6½	6½	6⅞
20⅜	13	3	Chesapeake Corp	5100	15⅝	13	13¼	15
31½	21½	2½	Ches & Ohio	17100	21¼	18⅝	19¼	20⅞
15½	9⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	11	10	10½	11
3¼	1¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	2½	2⅜	2½	2¼
5¼	2¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	700	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
12⅝	6	..	Chi & N'western	4200	8½	7⅞	8	8¼
16⅜	8½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1100	9¾	9½	9⅜	10
14½	11½	..	Chi RI&P 6%	1000	14¼	14¼	14¼	15½
2⅞	1⅞	..	Chi RI&P 7%	400	17	15⅜	15⅜	..
8½	7	..	Chickasha Cot O	300	7½	7	7	..
7½	5	..	Childs Company	1900	5	4	4½	5¼
15¾	10½	1	Chrysler	4400	11⅜	11⅛	11½	11⅝
68	63	6½	City Ice & F pf	100	63	63	63	65
8¾	8	1	Clark Equipment	100	8	8	8	..
31½	26½	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	500	29⅞	29½	29¾	29¾
10⅞	7	..	Collins & Aikman	300	9¼	9¼	9¼	8⅞
16⅛	11⅞	1½	Columbia Gas	8600	14⅜	13⅞	14	14½
79	11	6	Columbia G pf A	200	75¼	75	75	..
41⅞	28	3	Columbia Carb	2700	37⅜	35¾	36⅜	36
11	8⅛	1	Comm Credit	1400	8⅞	8¾	8¾	..
68⅞	58	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	65½	65½	65½	68⅞
27⅞	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	200	23¾	23¼	23¾	23½
95	89	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	110	92	92	92	..
101	94	7	Comm I Tr 7%	20	101	100¾	101	..
77	58	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	73	73	73	73½
10¼	7¼	.60	Comm Solvents	2700	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
4⅞	3½	.30	Comwith & So	7200	4	3⅞	4	4
68½	59	6	Comwlth&S 6pf	400	67⅜	66	66	..
11	8	1	Congoleum Nairn	400	10	9¾	9¾	9⅝
11¾	8⅜	2	Consol Film I pf	200	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..
68¾	54⅛	4	Consol Gas	12100	64⅜	63½	64	63⅜
⅝	⅜	..	Consol Textile	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2½	1⅞	..	Container A	500	2⅛	2	2	..
1⅛	⅝	..	Container B	200	¾	¾	¾	..
7	4⅞	..	Cont Baking A	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
41	31¾	2½	Cont Can	1900	38⅝	38	38¼	38¼
4¾	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	900	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	..
7	5⅝	..	Cont Oil	2100	6¼	6	6	6⅛
..	⅜	..	Cont Shares	100	½	½	½	..
47⅜	37	3	Corn Products	1400	44⅝	44	44⅞	45
4¾	2⅝	..	Coty	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
23	20	2†	Cream of Wheat	500	23	22	23	22
19	10¼	..	Crex Carpet	400	18¾	18½	18¾	18¾
15⅞	12	1.20	Crown Cork & S	200	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	..
23¼	15	..	Crucible Steel	100	19	19	19	..
½	¼	..	Suban Cane Pr	100	¼	¼	¼	..
35½	30	4	Cudahy Packing	200	34½	34½	34¾	34½
31	22	2	Curtis Publishing	400	23¾	23	23⅝	..
2¾	1¾	..	Curtiss-Wright	3600	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1¾
3⅜	1⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright A	400	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
10	7½	..	Cutler Hammer	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	..

—D—

5¼	3½	..	Davison Chem	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
89½	65⅛	9	Del & Hudson	600	76	74	75½	77
28⅜	17⅜	..	Del Lack & W	500	19	18¾	19	18¾
24¼	21⅝	1½	Diamond M pf	200	24	24	24	..
11⅜	7½	1	Dome Mines	700	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10⅜
18	13	*1.20	Dominion Stores	400	16½	16½	16½	16⅞
13⅞	7⅜	1	Douglas A	1000	10⅝	10½	10½	10⅝
12½	10¼	2	Dresser B	100	10	10	11	..
59¾	46⅛	4	Du Pont de Nem	9700	54½	51⅞	52½	53⅜

—E—

87⅞	68½	5	Eastman Kodak	10800	76½	73½	75⅜	74¾
1¼	½	..	Eitington Schild	600	½	½	½	..
32¾	23¾	4*	Elec Auto-Lite	5600	29½	27⅝	27¾	29¾
100¼	96¼	7*	Elec Auto-L pf	4000	97½	96	96	99¾
2½	1¼	..	Elec Boat	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
4	2¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1400	3½	3¼	3⅜	3¼
15⅜	10⅛	1	Elec Pow & 2Lt	18600	12⅝	11⅞	12	12⅝
64	47	7	Elec Pow & L pf	300	53¾	52½	53½	54
55½	39½	6	El P&L 6% pf	200	47	45¾	45¾	47⅞
33¼	25½	3	Elec Sto Battery	200	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
36½	25½	3	Endicott Johnson	400	35	34⅞	35	34⅞
19	17½	2½	*Equitable Off Bldg	200	18	18	18	18
13½	7¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	9	9	9	..

—F—

7⅞	4	..	Fashion Park pf	50	5	5	5	..
64	53	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	10	63	63	63	..
10¼	3½	..	Fed Water Serv	5300	10¼	9½	10½	9¾
15⅜	12	1	Firestone T & R	700	12½	12¼	12¼	13½
56	50¾	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	54	54	54	55
53	41½	2½	First Nat Stores	700	50½	49¾	50	50
⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
10	8	..	Florsheim Shoe	100	9	9	9	..
7½	4	..	Follansbee B	100	6	6	6	6
12	8	..	Foster-Wheeler	1200	10	9¾	9⅞	9¾
21½	15½	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	100	20	20	20	20¼
5⅜	2¾	..	Fox Film A	1600	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
19½	15¼	2	Freeport Texas	700	18¼	17¾	17¾	17⅞

—G—

3⅜	2⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	200	3	3	3	3
35¾	28	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	400	31⅞	31¼	31¾	31½
19⅝	11	2	Gen Baking	800	18	17½	18	17½
105⅜	97	8	Gen Baking pf	20	105	103½	103½	105
5½	4	..	Gen Cable A	100	4½	4½	4½	..
26⅛	17¾	1	Gen Electric	15600	20⅞	20¼	20⅝	20½
11⅛	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	900	11⅛	11	11	11⅛
40½	31¾	3	Gen Foods	6800	38¼	37¼	38½	38⅝
2⅜	1⅝	6	Gen Gas & E A	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
24¾	17	6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	17¾	17½	17¾	18
29½	24¾	7	Gen Gas & E 7%	10	25	25	25	..
27½	17½	3	Gen Mills	300	35⅝	35⅛	35½	..
24⅝	19½	2	Gen Motors	74700	20½	19⅞	20½	20½
87	80½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	1100	85	83⅜	83⅜	85
14	11	1	*Gen Print Ink	10	11	11	11	..
60	44	6	*Gen Print Ink pf	30	54½	54½	54½	56
5	3	..	Gen Pub Service	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
28⅝	19¾	3	Gen Ry Signal	500	24	23¼	23¾	24
1½	¾	..	Gen Realty	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
1½	⅜	..	Gen Thea Equip	4300	½	⅜	⅜	⅜
34½	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	34600	21¼	19½	19¾	20⅝
68½	50	5	Gillette S R pf	800	63¼	62¾	63	64¼
31	21	7	Gimbel Bros pf	300	30¾	30	30	..
7	4⅜	..	Glidden	300	6⅝	6½	6½	6½
6½	5½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	800	6¼	5⅞	6¼	6½
19⅜	16	1.60	Gold Dust	3800	18½	17⅝	17⅞	18
5¾	3⅞	..	Goodrich	900	4¼	4¼	4½	4¼
17	12	..	Goodrich pf	100	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	..
18¾	12⅜	1	Goodyear	2300	17	16⅜	17	16¼
11½	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	900	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11
7¾	5½	.50	Granby	1300	7	6¼	6⅜	6
3	1	..	Grand-Sil Stores	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
9¾	6⅜	..	Grand Union	400	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
35¼	23¼	3	Grand Un pf	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	..
25	16½	2	Great Nor pf	1400	18½	17⅝	18¼	18½
13¼	11½	2	Great Nor Ore	1400	12¼	12	12¼	12
1¾	1	..	Grigsby-Grunow	1300	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛

—H—

1⅞	⅞	..	Hartman Corp B	300	1½	1¼	1½	1½
10	7¾	..	Hawaiian Pine	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
95	92	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	94¾	94¾	94¾	..
83	73½	6	Hershey Choc	200	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
10	5	..	Hollander	1200	8	8	8	9¾
130¼	110	7.60†	Homestake M	400	128½	128	128½	128
6	3½	..	Houdaille Her B	800	3¾	3½	3½	3½

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.15	Last Mar.14
34⅜	16¼	..	Houston Oil	700	30½	25	30	30
11¼	3¼	..	Houston Oil new	700	4½	4	4	4½
87⅛	55½	4.30	Household Fin pf	200	86	86	86	86
30⅝	26⅝	3½	Hudson & Man	600	28¼	27	27	28½
11⅜	6	..	Hudson Motor	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
8¾	3¾	..	Hupp Motors	600	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
18¾	9⅛	..	Ill Central	3400	13½	13¼	13	13

—I—

1⅜	⅞	..	Indian Motor	100	1½	1½	1⅜	..
38¾	23½	4	Indus Rayon	700	34⅝	33⅝	33¾	34
39½	27⅛	3	Ingersoll-Rand	900	38	33¾	34½	34½
24	20	1	Inland Steel	100	20¾	20¾	20⅝	23½
4¼	2⅞	..	Inspiration Cop	200	3	3	3	3
14⅜	5½	..	Interboro Rap T	1100	12¾	12	12	12¾
4	3½	..	Interlake Iron	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
117	90¾	6†	Int Business M	8800	107¾	100	101	105½
18⅜	14½	2	Int Cement	1400	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	15
1⅛	⅝	..	Int Combustion	900	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
21	4¼	.

QUIET PERIOD CONTINUES IN CLOTH MARKET

Trading Remains Dull as Manufacturers Hold Up Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 15—Manufacturers of coarse yarn cotton goods faced the third dull week of merchandising their products with considerable apprehension but with a strong determination to maintain their price structure intact.

Heretofore prolonged absence of demand with the liability of financial or other stress has caused some members to force sales on an unwilling market with price concessions which have unsettled the market.

A review of the whole week has demonstrated an unusual unanimity among manufacturers in holding their prices firm and declining all offers of business at below current prices. It therefore has been mainly a resale market by second hands who readily sold all their offerings at slight concessions of 1-16c to ⅛c under the market.

Manufacturers made some sales daily at established prices or when buyers were willing to order for future delivery but the bulk of the sales through the week were made by second hands.

Sales Under Production

Sales by mills were considerably under production for the week even on the reduced operating schedule. It is said, however, that some large buyers are expecting to place good-sized orders in the near future if the mills demonstrate their ability to avoid another weakening of prices.

In the sheeting section business quieted down to the usual volume which prevailed for some time previous to the recent extra activity. There was some movement of related coarse goods, such as pajama checks, drills, sateens, twills, osnaburgs, and jeans.

The fine goods market continued moderately active with a large number of small orders spread over a broad variety of constructions which made up a fairly creditable total volume. Buying is not yet up to the expected seasonal volume. This attributed to the hand-to-mouth buying of finished goods by retailers who await a more pronounced public demand before anticipating their needs.

The 39-inch 80x80s 4.00-yard print cloths sold at 5⅝c for nearby and 5½c for future delivery. The 72x76s 4.25-yard brought 5⅝c for April forward delivery none being available sooner. The 39-inch 68x72s 4.75-yard moved at 4½c for March and 4⅝c for later delivery. The 38½-inch 64x60s 5.35-yard was firm all week at 3⅞c by the mills but second hands sold considerable quantities of all those numbers at 1-16c to ⅛c less.

Print Cloths in Demand

Narrow print cloths were more active than the wide variety and there were a number of sales of special constructions. The 27-inch 64x60s 7.60-yard sold at 2⅞c and the 28-inch at 3c. The 36-inch 64x60s 5.75-yard brought 3⅝c.

Activity in sheetings was about on the same level as for a number of weeks before the recent spurt. The 31-inch 5.00-yard sold at 3⅛-¼, the 36-inch 48x44s 3.25-yard at 4⅜-¾c and the 48-squares 5.00-yard at 3½c for spot and 3¾c for future delivery. The 40-inch 48 squares 2.50-yard bought 5⅜-¾c and the 44x44s 5.00-yard 3½c for spot and 3½-¾c for future delivery.

Carded broadcloths were quiet with mills holding prices firm on the basis of 4⅝c for 36½-inch 80x60s 5.00-yard and 5⅝c for the 38-inch 100x60s 4.32-yard.

Drills sold in small lots at 5¼c for quick delivery of 37-inch 2.75-yard and 5c for later delivery. The 3.95-yard drills brought 4c. Jeans moved at 6¼c for the 38-inch 2.85-yard 96x64s and pajama checks at 5½c for 88 squares 36½-inch.

Spring business was not up to expectations in the fine and fancy goods division although there was a fairly active market for small lots of a wide variety of constructions which made a good total volume.

Some Fine Goods Active

There is a marked degree of selection in several types of fine goods, including combed lawns, voiles, and dotted swisses. Constructions practically similar vary widely in price according to the make.

In lawns some makes are preferred because they are more susceptible to the desired finish. Some makes of 40-inch 88x80s 8.50-yard sold at 8c, while others brought only 7½c, and the 40-inch 84x80s 11.00-yard varied between 9¾c and 10½c.

Embroidered batistes moved well in finished goods resulting in many reorders for some constructions of combed and carded lawns. Sales have encouraged the belief that embroidered batistes will be the best sellers among goods finished from lawns for spring and summer use.

Hard-twist voiles seemed to sell more by the appearance than the construction. The 40-inch 60x52s sold from 5⅝c for some makes to 6¼c for others of the same count. Slack-twist 40-inch 60x52s brought 5⅛-¼c, with most buyers taking the cheaper kind.

Dotted swisses were sold in good volume at greatly varying prices. A number of converters have met with marked success in goods of this kind bought at 11c and upward and have come in for increasingly large reorders.

While the market for marquisettes has been depressed for some time, there is a growing demand for low-end marquisettes which has grown to a fair volume. Lists are quoted on the basis of 4¼c for 48x22s.

Organdies while quiet moved in small volume at 5¼c eastern, and 5½c southern for 39-inch 11.00-yard 68x56s. Rayon filled flat crepes sold on the basis of 11¼c for 76x60s with 45s cotton crepe warp and 150 denier 60 filament filling. Rayon georgettes 43-inch 64x56s sold at 24½c to 25c.

REAL SILK HOSIERY MILLS

CHICAGO, March 15—At the annual meeting March 24, stockholders of the Real Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc., will be asked to authorize a mortgage bond issue not to exceed $3,000,000 in amount, proceeds from sale of which will be used to reduce company's bank loans, which on Dec. 31, last, totaled $2,053,787.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	31	29¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	35½	35½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	26¾	26
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	81½	81½
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	78	78
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	39¼	38¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	69	69
Amer Imper 5½s '49	70½	70½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	66	66
Amer Smelting 5s '47	91	90¼
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	101½	101½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	104½	104½
Amer T&T coll 5s '46	102	102
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	100¼	99⅝
Amer T&T 5s '65	100¼	100
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	103¾	103½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	82½	82½
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	94	93½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	11⅝	11⅝
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	82	82
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	89¾	88⅝
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	91⅛	91⅛
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	41	41
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	84⅝	83
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	79	79
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	57½	57
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	81¾	80½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	51	50
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	76½	76
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103¾	103½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	102⅝	102½
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	78	78
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	97⅜	96
Boston & Maine 5s '55	77	77
Boston & Maine 5s '67	75¼	75
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	103¼	103
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	89	89
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	97½	97¼
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	95¼	95
Buff R & P 4½s '57	56	56
Bush Term con 5s '55	62	62
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	83	83
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	80	79¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	80	79
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	87⅝	87⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	87½	87½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	86	86
Can Pacific deb 4s	98½	98⅛
Can Pacific 4½s '46	67¾	67
Can Pacific 4½s '60	81	81
Can Pacific 5s '54	79¼	79¼
Cen District Tel 5s	79½	79
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	100	100
Cen New England 4s '61	75¾	75¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	72	72
Cerlainteed 5½s '48	77	77
Ches Corp cv 4½s '47	41½	41½
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	60	59
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	83	83
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	89	89
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	88½	88½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	52	51½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	34¾	34½
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	67½	67½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	82½	82½
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	94	93¼
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	68¾	66
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	82	82
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	89¾	88⅝
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Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	78	78
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	97⅜	96
Boston & Maine 5s '55	77	77
Boston & Maine 5s '67	75¼	75
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	103¼	103
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	89	89
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	97½	97¼
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	95¼	95
Buff R & P 4½s '57	56	56
Bush Term con 5s '55	62	62
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	83	83
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	80	79¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	80	79
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	87⅝	87⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	87½	87½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	86	86
Can Pacific deb 4s	98½	98⅛
Can Pacific 4½s '46	67¾	67
Can Pacific 4½s '60	81	81
Can Pacific 5s '54	79¼	79¼
Cen District Tel 5s	79½	79
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	100	100
Cen New England 4s '61	75¾	75¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	72	72
Cerlainteed 5½s '48	77	77
Ches Corp cv 4½s '47	41½	41½
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	60	59
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	83	83
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	89	89
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	88½	88½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	52	51½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	34¾	34½
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	67½	67½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 "C"	41	40
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	30¼	29¼
Chicago & Nw 4½s	40	39¾
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	61¼	59¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A"	54½	54½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	38	38½
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s' 60	40¾	40½
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	92	91½
Chicago Un Sta 5s '63	98	98
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	72½	72
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	85	85
Childs Co 5s 43	40	39
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	90½	90½
Cin Un T 5s rct	97¼	97¼
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	70	69
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	68½	68½
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	82	81½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	83½	83½
Columbia Gas Co 5s '32	93	93
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	22	20½
Con Gas 4½s '51	94¼	93⅞
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	104½	104½
Consum Pow un 5s '52	100½	99¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	75½	75½
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	57½	57½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	22½	22½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	85¾	85½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	91¼	91¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	64¼	64¼
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	29½	29½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	93½	93½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101	101
Detroit Ed 5s '62	100	100
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	83¾	83
Dold Packing 6s '42	53½	53½
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	84	83
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	95¾	95
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	72	72
Erie RR ref 5s '67	40¼	39
Erie RR gen 5s '75	39¾	39½
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	10	9½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102½	102
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	100½	100½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	1⅛	1⅛
Goodrich 6s '45	44¼	44¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	74¾	74¾
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	80⅞	80¾
Gotham S Hos '36	79¼	79¼
Grand Trk Ry Can 6s '36	95⅝	95⅝
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	98⅜	98
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	70¼	70
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	81	81
Great Northern 7s '36 A	95	94½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	37½	37½
Houston Oil 5½s '40	61½	61½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	33½	33
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	63	62¾
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	87	87
Humble Oil 5s '37	98⅛	98⅛
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100½	100½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101⅞	101⅞
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	50	50
Ill Central 4¾s '66	92½	92½
Ind Limestone 6s '41	37½	36
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	12	12
Interlake Iron Corp 5s	84	84
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	50	50
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	47¾	47
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	42½	41⅛
Inter Rap Trans rfg 5s '66	41⅛	39¾
Inter Rap Trans 5s 1st '66	56	56
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	56	55¾
Int Ceemnt Corp 5s '48	41¾	40¼
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	64½	63½
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	37	37
Int Hydro P 5s '55	45½	45½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	33½	33½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	40¼	39
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	49½	48½
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	44	42¾
Kan City Pit&Mem 4s '36	.05	.05
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	59	59
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	68	67½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '52	85	84⅞
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	83½	83½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	94¼	94¼
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	71	71
L'Assuro 6s '54	75¼	75¼
Lehigh Val Pac con 4s 2003	13	11
Loew's Inc 6s '41	54	54
Long Island NS 5s '32	86	85¼
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	99¼	99¼
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '53	46½	45¾
L&N uni 4s '40	97¾	97¾
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	87½	87
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	75	75
Metro Water 5½s '50	40¾	40½
Midvale Steel cdl 5s '36	47½	47½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	97	96½
Min StP&SSM 5½s '49	91¾	91¾
Min StP& SSM 4s '38	25	25
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	46½	46½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	75¼	75¼
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	28½	27¼
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	46	44
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	47	44
Mo Pacific 5s A '81	45¼	44
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	47	44
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	30¾	28½
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	16¼	16¼
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	21	21
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	94	94
Nat Steel 5s	94	94
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	79½	79½
N O T & M 5s B '54	80½	80½
N O T & M 5½s '54	34	34
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	74¼	74¼
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	77½	77½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	91	91
NYC&HR 4½s N	67¼	67¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	74½	73½
NY Chi & StL 5s '37	91¾	91¼
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	80	80
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	37½	36¼
NY Chi ¾ StL 6s A '32	40¼	40
NY Dock Co 4s '51	64	61
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	56	56
NY GELH&P 5s '48	95	95
NY NH&H deb 4s '55	103½	103½
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	66¾	66¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	57	57
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	71½	71
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	92¾	92¾
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	93¾	93¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	106	105½
Norf & W cons 4s '96	99½	99¼
Norf & W div 4s '44	92½	92½
North Am Co 5s '61	91½	91½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	87	86¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	87½	87½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	92⅝	92
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	61	60½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	74	74
Nor Pacific 5s D	87⅝	87
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	77½	77½
Otis Steel 6s '41	105¾	105
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	43	43
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	100½	99¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	19	19
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	50	49½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	54	54
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	87¾	86½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	88½	88½
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	89½	89½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	97¾	97
Penn Railroad 6 ¼s '36	77	76
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	85½	85¾
Pere Marquette 5s '56	101½	101¼
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	61	60½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	52	52
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	91¾	90¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	98¼	97¾
Phil & Read C&I 5s '72	64	64
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	64	64
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	45¼	45
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	99½	99
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	62	61¾
Pub Svc E&G 4s '71	27½	27
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	92	92
Read rfg 4½s A '97	97	97
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	81	81
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s	55	43¾
St Louis RM&Pac 5s '55	14½	14¼
St L & SF 4s A '50	40	40
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	20	19½
St Louis SW con 4s '32	22	21
Shell Pipe 5s '52	85	84½
Shell Union 5s '47	75½	75¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	70¾	70½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	36¾	36¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	92½	92
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97⅝	97⅛
Swelly Oil Co 5½s '39	59	59
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	100¾	100¾
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	88¾	88¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	68	67
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	68	65
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	65	64
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	44½	44½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	83¼	83
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	58	57½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101¼	101
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	101¾	101½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	91¼	91⅛
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	24¾	24
Texarkana 5s '50	101⅜	101¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	73½	73⅛
Tex & Pac 5s '77	79⅛	78
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	68¾	68¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	46	46
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	36½	36
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	32	32
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	62½	62½
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	101	101
Union Pacific 1st '47	99⅛	99
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	91¾	91¾
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	83½	82½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	37	37
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	42	42
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59	78¼	78¼
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47 ww	40⅛	37½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	40	39½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	7	7
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	89½	89½
Wabash RR 5s B '76	99½	99½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	12	12
Western Electric 5s '44	30	30¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	42¼	42¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	99⅝	99¼
Western Pacific 5s A '46	58½	58
Western Union 5s '51	46	46
Western Union 6½s '36	67½	67½
Wheeling & L Erie con 4s '49	93⅜	93⅜
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	65	65
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	62	62
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	70	70
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	85	84⅞
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	69½	69½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Mar15	Last Mar14
3½s '47	99.4	98.25	98.28	99.1
1st 4¼s '47	100.10	100.4	100.4	100.9
4th 4¼s '38	100.20	100.16	100.16	100.20
US 3s '55	90.10	90.6	90.6	90.11
US 3½s '49	92.14	91.31	91.31	92.16
US 3½s '43 March	95.24	95.6	95.6	95.16
US 3½s '43 June	95.18	95.12	95.12	95.15
US 3½s '47	94.31	94.24	94.24	95.2
US 4s '54	97.28	97.8	97.8	97.26
US 4¼s '52	101.	100.20	100.20	100.29
	102.29	102.27	102.28	102.29

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53		
Akershus 5s '63	40½	40
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	59⅝	59⅜
Antioquia 7s B '45	50	50
Antioquia III 7s '57	10	10
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	94½	94½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	62½	62½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	62	62
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	64	63¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	63¾	63¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	63½	63½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	64	62
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	62¾	62¼
Australia 4½s '56	63	63
Australia 5s '55	52½	51¼
Australia 5s '57	57¾	57¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	57¼	57¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	50½	50½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	93⅝	92¾
Belgium (King) 8¼s '49	88	87½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	93	93
Belgium (King) 7s '56	99½	98½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	99	98¾
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	24	24
Berlin (City) 6½s '59	27½	27½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	35	35
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	27	27
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	6	5¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	24	23½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	24¾	24
Bremen 7s '35	30	30
Brisbane 5s '57	37	37
Budapest (City) 6s '62	46¼	46¼
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60	21¾	20½
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	50	50
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	49	49
Bulgaria 7s '67	35	33
Bulgaria 7½s '68	15	15
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	26½	26
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	93⅝	93⅝
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	80	80
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	96¼	96¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	16	16
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	13½	13½
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	13½	13½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	25¼	25
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	15¼	15¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	12¾	12¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	13	13
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	17½	17½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	27⅞	27⅞
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	20	20
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	22	21¾
Copenhagen (City) 5½s '53	25	25
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	65	65
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	40	39½
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	35¼	35¼
Cuba (Rep) 5s (04) '44	69	69
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	89¼	89¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	67⅞	66½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	83	83
Duke Price Power 8s '66	46	46
Finland 5½s '58	77	77
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	50⅞	50⅞
German 7s '49	37	37
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	61½	60½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	39	39
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	36	35¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	37	36
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	46½	46
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	41	40½
Good Hope I&S W 7s '45	29	29
Greek 6s '68	35	35
Hansa 6s '39 ww	19	19
Helsingfors 6½s '60	47	47
Hungary (King)s 7½s A '44	49¾	49¾
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	23¾	22¾
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	24⅞	24⅞
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	70¼	70⅛
Italy (King) 7s '51	89½	89½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	47¼	47
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	55⅛	54⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	60¼	60¼
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '54	70	70
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	41½	40⅜
Karstadt 6s '43	20¾	20
Krueger & Toll 5s '59	35½	34½
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	68⅜	68⅜
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	101⅜	101⅜
Meridionale El 7s '57	79¾	79¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	66¼	66
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	80	80
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	79	79
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	101½	101½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	73½	73⅛
Norway (King) 5s '63	102	102
Norwegian El 5½s '57	73½	73¼
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	61½	61½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	58	58
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	100	99¾
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	103½	102¾
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	96½	96½
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	6¼	6
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	58½	58½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	62	61¾
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	10	10
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	15	15
Prussia 6s '52	101½	101½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	80	79
Rhine Main 7s '50	45½	45½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	35	34¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	36	36
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s	30¼	30¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	12	11½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	9	9
Roumania 7s '59	69¾	69¾
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	47	47
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	17½	17½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	26½	26½
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	41	41
Siemens 6½s '51	43	43
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	55	55
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	25	25
Soissons (City) 6s '36	45	45
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	102	102
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	87	86¾
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	98¼	98¼
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	52½	52
U S S Copenhagen 6s '37	98¾	98
Uni Sti 6½s C '51	82¾	82¾
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	23⅜	23½
Yoyohama (City) 6s '61	33	33
	87½	87¼

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, March 15—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Mar 15	Wk ago	Yr ago
Wheat, 2 red	$.71¼	$.73¾	$.90½
Corn, 3 yellow	.49	.50¾	.79⅝
Oats, 2 white	.34⅜	.35½	.43
Flour	4.50	4.65	4.65
Beef, family	14.81¼	14.81¼	17.75
Pork	16.37

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

FIVE CHANGES AMONG LEADERS

Bowling of 'Booster' Teams Indicates High Scores for A. B. C. Meet

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS LEADERS

FIVE-MAN TEAMS

P. M. Freight Traffic, Detroit	2861
Louis H. von Bergen, Scranton	2839
Samuel Boosters, Chicago	2831
Merchants Oils, Cincinnati	2824
Gus Kron, St. Louis	2817
Hub Cafe, Cincinnati	2768
Otto Stoll, Detroit	2747
Court House Recreation, Jersey City	2742
Busam Fords, Cincinnati	2738
Allhoff's Brothers, Inc., St. Louis	2732
Paris Cleaners, Springfield	2713

DOUBLES

E. P. Rinck-J. F. Busam, Cincinnati	1230
R. H. Newton-S. P. Garofalo, St. Louis	1220
P. F. Schmidt-J. R. Krieger, Cleveland	1220
G. P. Fothergill-C. R. Kaley, St. Louis	1212
J. F. Lambers-G. N. Rehage, Cincinnati	1211
H. S. Reisch-H. P. Allbright, Springfield	1203
J. E. Ludwig-E. F. Heuerman, St. Louis	1200
F. H. Fabing-J. T. Tordella, Gary	1198
W. J. Lundgren-R. W. Achenbach, Chi.	1198
W. T. Weissenborn-F. M. Hauser	1195

SINGLES

Alexander Graham, New Phila., Ohio	719
A. C. Baumann, Columbus	719
Charles Drs, Chicago	704
R. H. Newton, St. Louis	685
L. M. Fisher, Cincinnati	674
S. P. Garofalo, St. Louis	660
J. R. Holohan, Albany	658
G. T. Koopman, Springfield	652
R. W. Achenbach, Chicago	647
H. P. Sheer, St. Louis	637

ALL-EVENTS

S. P. Garofalo, St. Louis	1921
R. H. Newton, St. Louis	1884
Lawrence Angstman, Bay City	1870
H. R. Simon, Cincinnati	1839
Alexander Graham, New Phila., Ohio	1839
J. N. Petras, Scranton	1835
H. P. Sheer, St. Louis	1631
E. F. Heuerman, St. Louis	1815
A. J. Gruehs, Hamilton	1800

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 15—Officials of the American Bowling Congress are predicting that, should the high scoring in this year's tournament continue, the thirty-second event will go down in history as the outstanding event on record.

Only three short days of minor events have been rolled, and there are already on the boards three totals better than 700 in the singles event. That is an average of one a day, indeed an unprecedented occurence. The tourney will not be concluded until April 11, and the majority of the country's expert bowlers are still to perform.

Doubles Scores Appear Low

Last year there were only four totals above the 700-mark registered in the national meet at Buffalo. This year Walter Lachowski's winning singles count of 712 has already been surpassed, and as the tourney progreses, it will in all likelihood be beaten several more times.

The doubles and team scores appear to be a trifle low at this writing, but with the appearance of high-powered visiting teams scheduled for the week, these events should also see some towering marks.

Five changes took place among the five leaders in the various events of the congress's tourney as a result of Monday's feature session.

P. M. Freight Traffic of Detroit surprised everyone when it went into the lead in the team department with a 2861 total. Although labeled a "booster" entry, the Detroiters assumed the rôle of regulars as they hung up games of 921, 894, and 1046.

Graham Holds Spotlight

Alexander Graham held the spotlight in the afternoon when he soared to the 719 mark for first in the singles. His games were 227, 276 and 216. Charles Drs of Chicago was in second place in the same event with 704 for a period of two hours, but when Graham was through exhibiting his bowling skill, he was relegated to third.

Lawrence Angstman of Bay City rolled a total of 1870 pins that put him in third position in the all-events, and Graham's 1839 series for nine games placed him in a tie with H. G. Simon of Cincinnati for fourth in the same classification.

IRELAND SCORES SURPRISE VICTORY

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY FOOTBALL STANDING

	W	D	L	Points For	Agst
Wales	2	0	1	28	17
Ireland	2	0	1	40	29
England	1	0	1	16	20
Scotland	0	0	2	8	26

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

CARDIFF, Wales, March 14—Ireland unexpectedly defeated Wales here Saturday 12 points (four tries) to 10 (dropped goal, two tries), and this conclusion to one of the most thrilling Rugby football matches ever seen leaves the issue of the 1931-32 international championship dependent on the Anglo-Scottish battle at Twickenham, March 19. If England wins, then England and Ireland and Wales will be bracketed together in a triple tie for honors, but with any other result, Wales and Ireland jointly will head the final standing.

IRELAND	WALES
Hanrahan, f	f, Skym
Siggins, f	f, Bowdler
Ross, f	f, Day
Pike, f	f, Davis
Murphy, f	f, Lemon
Farrell, f	f, Jenkins
Dunne, f	f, Dai Thomas
Beamish, f	f, Watcyn Thomas
Murray, sh	sh, Powell
Davy, fh	fh, Ralph
Waide, hw	rw, Morely
Hunt, lc	rc, Deavey
Crowe, rc	lc, Williams
Lightfoot, rw	lw, Boon
Ridgeway, fb	fb, Bassett

Score—Ireland 12, Wales 10. Tries—Ross 2, Waide, Lightfoot for Ireland; Davey, Ralph for Wales. Dropped goal—Ralph for Wales. Referee—D. Holmes, England. Time —Two 40m. periods.

R. S. TUFTS LEADS WITH 229

PINEHURST, N. C., March 15 (AP)—Richard S. Tufts of Pinehurst carded a 76 yesterday for a 54-hole total of 229, and retained his lead in the annual Tin Whistle tournament here. Halbert J. Blue of Aberdeen clung to second place with a 76 for a total of 231. Edwin L. Scofield of New York and John D. Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., only other players in the field of 80 who had a chance to overtake the two leaders, tore up their cards at the close of yesterday's 18 holes.

MEXICAN TEAM LIMITED

MEXICO CITY, March 15 (AP)—Gen. Tirzo Hernandez, chairman of the Mexican Olympic Committee, today announced that on account of shortage of funds, Mexico would have to limit its Olympic team to fencers, horsemen, pistol and rifle marksmen and long-distance runners, and that only about 20 athletes will be able to go to Los Angeles.

Wightman Cup Tennis At Wimbledon in June

By the Associated Press

London, March 15

THE Wightman Cup matches between teams of American and English women tennis players will be contested at Wimbledon June 10 and 11, it was announced today by the Lawn Tennis Association.

The Wightman Cup matches were initiated in 1923 and have been won five times by United States players and four times by the English. The United States team, headed by Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., won last year at Forest Hills, Long Island, N. Y.

J. A. BURNS WINS IN CROSS-COUNTRY

ENGLISH CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP

Club	Points
Birchfield Harriers	66
Salford Saltwell Harriers	79
Aldershot Command Harriers	190
Tipton Harriers	228
Hallamshire Harriers	248
South London Harriers	273

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng., March 14—The English national cross-country running championship, winners of which are expected to figure prominently in the 10-mile track championship (from which will be chosen Britain's representatives for the 10,000-meter race in the Olympic Games at Los Angeles this summer) was won here Saturday by J. A. Burns of the Elswick Harriers. Burns, who is the English Amateur Association's four-mile track champion, outpaced G. W. Bailey, Salford Harriers, in the final sprint for the tape at the end of 10 grueling miles and returned the remarkably good time of 53m. 22s.

The holder of the individual title, J. H. Potts, Salford Saltwell Harriers, was beaten into fourth place and third to the finish was J. T. Holden, Tipton Harriers, winner recently of the intercounty race at Chingford.

The team title went as it has every year but one since the war to the Birchfield Harriers whose scoring six has returned an aggregate of 66 points. The only occasion that Birchfield hasn't triumphed in a post-war series was in 1927 when at Crewe the Hallamshire Harriers secured first place.

Birchfield's success Saturday was again due to brilliant pacing as shown by the fact the places of the scoring six were third, fifth, eighth, fifteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth.

The following is a list of names, clubs and times of men who filed the first 10 places:

Runner and Club	M.	S.
J. A. Burns, Elswick Harriers	53	22
G. W. Bailey, Salford Saltwell Harriers	53	26
J. T. Holden, Tipton Harriers	53	42
J. H. Potts, Salford Saltwell Harriers	53	56
R. R. Sutherland, Birchfield Harriers	54	14
Thomas Evenson, Salford Saltwell Harriers	54	32
J. Dougall, Birchfield Harriers	54	39
Walter Beavers, York Harriers	54	45
E. Ceney, Sutton-in-Ashfield Harriers	54	43

TWENTY AWARDS TO OREGON ATHLETES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore., March 15—Twenty major letter awards to Oregon State College athletes have just been announced by the athletic board of control.

The following eight men received varsity basketball letters: Kenneth Fagans '32, Howard S. Merrill '32, Gerald Thomas '32, E. C. Lewis '33, W. Fred McDonald '33, Forrest L. O'Connell '34, Carl C. Lenchitsky '34 and Everett Davis '34. Of these men, Fagans and Merrill received their third letter in the sport, Lewis and Thomas their second, and the other four their first award.

In swimming and water polo, the following received letters: Herbert Eisenschmidt '33, Edward Ralston '32, John Anderson '34, Albert Van Gilse '34, Pierre Bowman '33, Leslie Hagan '34, Donald Dunham '32, Raymond Schwarz '33, Howard Vierra '32, Eldon Ball '33, James Wilson '33, and Selwyn Nock '33. Four of the 12—Anderson, Bowman, Vierra, and Wilson—are Hawaiians.

MONOGRAM LETTERS TO OREGON STARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore., March 15—With the conclusion of the University of Oregon basketball season, seven monogram letters were awarded to those men who took part in this sport for the past season. Those winning the award for the last time, as they have completed three years of competition for the Lemon and Green, are Capt. W. W. Calkins '32 and H. E. Levoff '32.

Both Calkins and Levoff had a brilliant season, and were in practically every game. C. E. Roberts '33 captain-elect, was awarded a monogram. Roberts was one of the outstanding players in the Conference, and will be depended upon to carry the brunt of the attack next season.

Others to get their letter were: G. E. Olinger '34, J. K. Watts '34, J. E. Robertson '34 and C. E. Potter '33. M. M. Rubenstein '32, because of his three years of attempting to get on the team and faithfulness, was awarded a service letter.

TIGERS VS. LIONS THURSDAY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 15—The playoff between Princeton University and Columbia University in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League championship, which resulted from their tie in the standing at the end of the regular season, will be played off on Thursday evening at the Palestra of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, it was announced by Ellwood W. Kemp Jr., secretary of the league, yesterday. This is the fifth playoff for the title in this championship, and Princeton has been one of the participants on each occasion, though only once successful. On one occasion, Columbia and Cornell were tied at the end of the series, in 1914, but no playoff was held. In 1916 and again in 1922, Princeton encountered Pennsylvania, with the latter winning the first, held at Philadelphia, while Princeton captured the second at Princeton. Dartmouth defeated Princeton, also in Philadelphia, in 1927, and Pennsylvania won again from Princeton, also at Philadelphia, in 1928.

YORKSHIRE IS LEADING RACE

Have Strong Prospects of Winning Rugby League Title and Cup

LEADING TEAMS, ENGLISH RUGBY FOOTBALL LEAGUE

	W.	D.	L.	Score For	Agst.	Pts.
Leeds	22	1	7	505	238	45
Huddersfield	21	1	7	462	313	43
St. Helens	20	2	7	516	224	42
Wigan	20	2	8	465	231	42
Salford	20	1	8	430	176	41
Swinton	20	1	8	407	170	41
Hunslet	18	1	9	456	286	37
Wakefield Trin.	17	2	9	419	268	36
York	17	2	11	367	321	36
Warrington	16	1	12	380	321	33
Oldham	16	1	13	342	336	33
Rochdale	14	2	14	348	394	30
Halifax	14	1	12	356	238	29
Batley	14	1	15	290	298	29

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 15—With Leeds and Huddersfield in the first two places in the standing of the English Rugby Football League and Halifax, Leeds, and Wakefield Trinity all safely arrived in the semifinal round for the Rugby League Challenge Cup, it seems that both of these keen competitions in professional rugger of northern England are extremely likely to be won this year by Yorkshire clubs. If events work out this way, it will be the first occasion of a Yorkshire "double" since the season of 1922-1923 when Leeds won the cup and Hull Kingston Rovers were victorious in the league. Lancashire, it may be recalled, accomplished the feat in 1926 and the two following years.

The next big item on the program is the penultimate round for the Challenge Cup in which Halifax, holder of the trophy, will oppose Leeds, present leader in the league standing, and Swinton, reigning league champion, will meet Wakefield Trinity. Whatever the result of these encounters, the great final seems assured for April 9.

Leeds men go into battle against Halifax Saturday with the comforting knowledge they have already managed to defeat their same opponent in the league. They did this Jan. 1 by 7 points to 4—but Swinton and Wakefield Trinity do not meet in the league this season and it is rather difficult to get a line on their respective strengths. The last time they met in a cuptie was in 1930, when they drew, Swinton winning the replay. Both Leeds and Swinton have come through to the semifinals without having a single try scored against them.

Another matter which has been engaging the attention of Rugby league fans is the selection of the side which leaves England April 13 for a tour of Australasia. The players have been selected to make the trip under the captaincy of James Sullivan, Wigan, who made similar journeys abroad twice before. Sullivan is one of the most popular figures and one of the most effective players in professional Rugby, and he is particularly renowned for his ability to kick goals from all distances at all angles. Already this season he has steered the ball over the cross bar 99 times. During his 11 seasons with Wigan he has never failed to score three-figure totals in each campaign, and his grand aggregate to date is 1576.

The tourists will arrive "down under" about May 28, and will play three test matches in Australia and three in New Zealand. Dates are June 1 at Sydney, June 18 at Brisbane, July 16 at Sydney, July 30 at Auckland, Aug. 13 and Aug. 20 at Christchurch.

PICK-UPS

THE Brooklyn Dodgers and Cincinnati Reds finally put through the trade that has been rumored for some time. Three of the players invoived, Herman, Stripp and Cuccinello, are still listed among the holdouts, but they will undoubtedly come to terms with their new clubs very soon. It is a question just which club got the better of this deal. The Dodgers, by virtue of the trade, now have one of the most powerful infields in baseball, with Bissonette, Cuccinello, Wright and Stripp. Herman's hitting may be missed, but certainly his fielding will not.

Apparently Art Shires has settled down to playing ball with the Braves. On his other trials in the majors with the Washington Senators and Chicago White Sox, Shires spent too much time telling the world how good he was, and not enough of his time playing ball. Shires, despite his boasting, is a good ball player and will help the Braves.

The St. Louis Browns still have three important holdouts in their ranks. They are Ralph Kress, Walter Stewart and Rick Ferrell.

Pepper Martin was the star as the Cardinals defeated the Braves in an exhibition game Monday. This young man will be closely watched this season. He has the natural ability to be a standout, as he was during the last World Series, but perhaps his anxiety to make good will cause him to hit at bad balls and take too many chances. However, it is the general opinion that Martin is too smart a player to let himself become overanxious.

The Braves have played two exhibition games to date and have lost both of them. In each case, a lack of base hits has kept them on the short end of the score. McKechnie is said to be perfectly satisfied with his pitching, but still must find a combination to produce the base hits. Exhibition games, at this early stage, mean little, however.

Babe Ruth and Col. J. J. Ruppert held a short conference Monday, but apparently they did not come to an agreement over the well-known salary question. Ruth is asking for either $80,000 for one year or $70,000 for two years. It is understood that Ruppert is in favor of $70,000 for one season.

VERMONT NINE TO MAKE TRIP

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 15 (AP)—The University of Vermont's baseball team will make its annual southern trip this year, thanks to the honor societies of the university, which have voted to help finance it. It had been announced Saturday that the trip would be called off because of lack of money. The honor societies met Sunday and voted to raise the needed funds. As a result, the athletic council yesterday decided to allow the team to leave March 24 for its scheduled 10-game tour.

BRADFORD ARCHERS WIN

PINEHURST, N. C., March 15—T. N. Barnsdall, Bradford, Penna., with 554, in an American round, and Miss Mildred Hatfield, also of Bradford, with 430, in a Columbia round, won the final tournament of the Carolina archers here yesterday prior to the midwinter championship event, which starts tomorrow. Both are contenders for the midwinter title, for which the entry list has reached 40.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Chicago (N.) 11, New York (N.) 5.
St. Louis (N.) 4, Boston (N.) 1.
Philadelphia (N.) 5, Philadelphia (A.) 4 (10 innings).
Newark 5, Brooklyn (N.) 4.
Houston 7, Rochester 5.

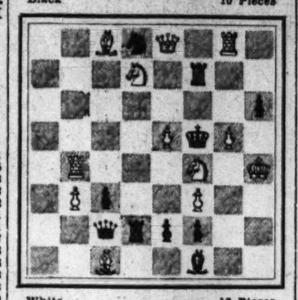
CHESS

by Frederick P. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1391

By J. Francey

Black 10 Pieces



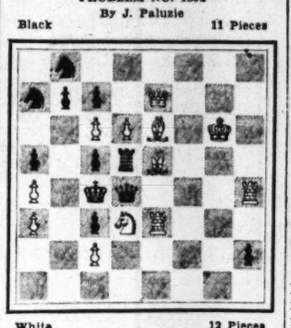
White 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, sixteenth tourney, British Chess Problem Society)

PROBLEM NO. 1392

By J. Paluzie

Black 11 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(From "Problems by My Friends")

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1389. P-Kt5

No. 1390.

1.	Q-R	BxR
2.	Kt-R7	
1.	———	PxKt
2.	R-B7	
1.	———	B-Kt2
2.	R-Q4	
1.	———	others
2.	R-Q5	

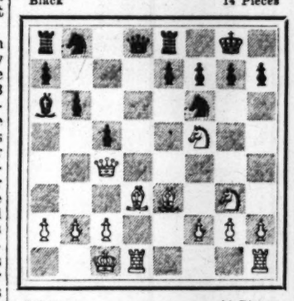
End-Game No. 86. White wins: 1 P-K6, RxB; 2 P-K7ch, K-K; 3 KtxPch, KxP; 4 KtxR, and wins. If 1 . . . P-B3; 2 BxP, and wins; and if 1 . . . P-QR3; 2 P-K7ch, and wins.

END-GAMES

The following position occurred in a game between Alekhine and Tartakower. White, it will be noticed, has a piece for a P. Yet he is not content to coast into victory. He finds an interesting combination, the result of which is a more crushing material advantage. How did the world's champion continue?

End-Game No. 87

Black 14 Pieces



White 14 Pieces

What is White's most direct winning line?

NOTES

A new record for the number of persons played simultaneously has just been established by Dr. Alekhine in Paris. Three hundred persons, in groups of five consulting, were played at 60 boards. When the long session was over, the world's champion had won 37, drawn 17 and lost 6. This compares favorably with the previous record, established last Feb. 22 by Capablanca in New York, when 200 players were met.

Dr. Max Euwe, Dutch expert, has published his chess lectures, given during the last two years at the Universite Populaire, Amsterdam, in book form under the title (translated), "The Fundamentals of Chess."

Edmond Lancel is to chess in Belgium what Herman Helms is to chess in the United States. Each devotes a large part of his attention to a periodical; each also edits a newspaper column; each ranks among his country's strongest players. To this last statement the latest issue of L'Echiquier gives eloquent testimony in a game from the championship tournament of the Cercle National, Brussels. It was necessary for Lancel to win his last-round game in order to win the tournament. If he drew, his opponent instead would come out first.

Here is their encounter. Black tries a new gambit variation of the Tarrasch Defense to the Queen's Gambit Declined. The result has thus theoretical value as well.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Vanacker White	Lancel Black	Vanacker White	Lancel Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 Castles	B-Kt6
2 P-QB4	P-K3	17 Q-Kt	KR-Q
3 Kt-QB3	P-QB4	18 B-Q3	RxB
4 PxQP	PxQP(a)	19 QxR	B-B5
5 Q-R4ch	B-Q2	20 Q-Kt(g)	BxR
6 QxQP	PxP	21 KxB	Q-B5ch
7 QxQP(b)	Kt-KB3	22 Kt-K2(h)	Q-Kt4
8 Q-Kt3	Kt-B3(c)	23 Q-B2	B-K2
9 Kt-B3	B-Kt5	24 KKt-Q4(i)	KtxKt
10 B-Kt5(d)	P-KR3	25 PxKt	B-B3
11 BxKt	QxB	26 K-Kt	R-K
12 R-B(e)	B-K3	27 Kt-B3	Q-B5
13 Q-B2	BxP	28 Q-Kt	BxP
14 P-K3(f)		29 Kt-K4	Q-K7
	CastlesKR	30 Resigns(j)	
15 B-K2	Q-K3		

(a) This gambit was first played in the Benzinger-von Hennig game, Duisburg, 1929, and has since been adopted by Alekhine in his game with Pirc, Bled, 1930. It appears to be reasonably sound, although Black's compensation for the P sacrificed is mainly superior development.

(b) Alekhine recommends 7 Kt-B3.

(c) Black offers a second P. If now 9 QxP, Kt-B3, with dangerous threats in Kt-Kt5 or Q5, in conjunction with B-KB4.

(d) This move leads to exchanges which improve Black's game. Better 10 B-Q2.

(e) This leaves the RP defenseless. White's chief hope lies in 12 P-QR3, BxKtch; 13 QxB, QxQch; 14 PxQ, when the QBP is a likely target, and despite the fact that it is an extra P, White has a struggle to avoid an unfavorable ending.

(f) If 14 P-Kt3, B-Kt2!

(g) Better 20 Q-K4, hoping to hold the ending.

(h) The simple move 22 K-Kt is certainly superior. White's play now weakens and he soon drifts into a very difficult, inferior position.

(i) This loses a P immediately, but favorable moves are scarce.

(j) In order to save the Kt, the BP falls. If 30 R-K, BxPch; 31 KtxB, QxRch, etc.

Here is another of Flohr's victories from the London tournament. In this instance he shows himself well able to conduct his game along strictly positional lines, in contrast to his usual aggressive, direct-attack style. An early simplification leaves Black with an accessible, backward QBP. This Flohr attacks vigorously and subtly. The concluding play is particularly fine.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Flohr White	Thomas Black	Flohr White	Thomas Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22 Q-R4	R-R2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	23 Kt-B5	P-R3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	24 R-B2	Kt-Kt3
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	25 P-KKt3	Kt-Q
5 P-K3	P-B3	26 KR-QB	Q-Kt3
6 PxP	KPxP	27 R-Q2	R(QB1)-R
7 B-Q3	B-K2	28 Kt-Q3(c)	P-B3
8 Q-B2	Castles	29 Kt-B5	Q-B4
9 KKt-K2(a)	R-K	30 Q-Kt3	K-R
10 Kt-Kt3	Kt-B	31 P-QR4(d)	R-Kt3
11 CastlesQR		32 Q-Q	Kt-B2
	P-QKt4	33 Kt-Q3	R-Kt3
12 Kt-B5	BxKt(b)	34 P-Kt4	Q-B
13 BxB	P-Kt5	35 Kt-B4	R-Q2
14 Kt-R4	Kt-K5	36 P-B4	Q-K
15 BxB	QxB	37 R(Q2)-B2	R-Q3
16 K-Kt	Q-B3	38 Q-Q3	R-R(e)
17 BxKt	RxB	39 RxP	RxR
18 R-QB	R-B	40 RxR	Kt-Q
19 Kt-B5	R-K2	41 R-B7	QxPch
20 K-R	P-QR4	42 K-Kt	Q-K(f)
21 Kt-Q3	Q-Q3	43 R-K7	Resigns(g)

(a) Alekhine adopted this maneuver successfully against Capablanca.

(b) This exchange leaves the QBP without its protecting B, a weakness which White exploits magnificently.

(c) To induce Black to weaken his K side P skeleton further.

(d) If Black now elects to exchange, White has control of the only open file, the QKt, with good prospects of winning the QBP.

(e) 38 . . . R-Kt3 offers longer resistance, but sooner or later White should break through.

(f) If 42 . . . P-Kt4; 43 Q-Kt6, Q-R7ch; 44 K-B, and the white K eventually escapes from check at KB3, with an imminent mate.

(g) White cannot be prevented from Q-Kt6, with dire results.

This game has a strong club flavor. The play is lively from start to finish, but Black handicaps himself with an inferior defense. White takes advantage of this poor line with instructive accuracy. Played in Bucharest last year.

PHILIDOR'S DEFENSE

Zwiebel White	Amateur Black	Zwiebel White	Amateur Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	10 Q-Q5ch	B-Q3
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	11 Kt-B3	QxP?
3 P-Q4	B-Kt5?	12 QxR	QxRch
4 PxP	BxKt	13 K-K2	QxRP
5 QxB	PxP	14 QxKtch	K-K2
6 B-QB4	Q-B3	15 Q-K8ch	K-B3
7 Q-QKt3	P-QKt3	16 Q-K6ch	K-Kt4
8 B-KKt5!	QxB?	17 R-Ktch	QxR
	Q-Kt3!	18 Q-B5ch	K-R5
9 BxPch	K-Q	19 Q-R5 mate	

Big Trade Between Reds and Dodgers

TAMPA, Fla., March 15 (AP)—The trade winds, wafting rumors through the camps of the Brooklyn Dodgers and Cincinnati Reds for the last few weeks, blew up a sudden gale yesterday that lifted Babe Herman, Ernest Lombardi and Wally Gilbert into the ranks of the Reds and carried Joe Stripp, Tony Cuccinello and Clyde Sukeforth over to the Dodgers.

It was by far the biggest trade of the year and it completely reorganized the infields of the two National League clubs. The Reds acquired in Herman one of the most colorful outfielders in the game, a tremendous drawing card in Brooklyn for six years, a .393 hitter in 1930, who fell off to .313 last season.

The trade was fostered over club difficulties with at least three of the six players involved oyer contracts for the coming season. Herman, his wages slashed below the $16,500 reported awarded Hack Wilson for entering the Dodger fold, has been a persistent holdout, while Cuccinello and Stripp have not signed Cincinnati contracts. No cash was involved in the trade, it was announced.

Gilbert for Third Base

To make up for the loss of Herman, at times an indifferent fielder but always a slugger, the Robins have gained two of the finest young infielders in the league. Stripp, at third base, hit .306 and .324 in his last two years with the Reds, while Cuccinello, only 25 years old and a brilliant second baseman, has averaged .312 and .315 in two years of major league play.

To replace Stripp at third base, the Reds now have Gilbert, a steady fielder, who came up to the Dodgers in 1928 from Atlanta and has batted an average of .281 over four seasons. He reached his high in 1929 when he hit .304, but he slipped to .294 in 1930 and .266 last season.

In the exchange, the Reds gained one powerful young catcher in exchange for a veteran receiver. Lombardi is a long distance hitter, a bit slow, but a fine prospect. He hit .297 in brief periods of action last season, while Sukeforth, on the Reds' catching staff for the past five years, averaged only .256 in the 1931 campaign. Sukeforth's major league average over the five years is .277, with a high of .354 for 84 games in 1929.

The trade apparently settles Max Carey's stubborn infield problem where Fresco Thompson failed to fill the bill at second base after coming to Brooklyn with Lefty O'Doul in 1930. It further completes the reorganization that brought Hack Wilson into the Dodger outfield to team now with O'Doul, and either Frederick, Ike Boone or young Al Cohen.

Strong Dodger Infield

The Dodgers now boast one of the most powerful infields in the league with Del Bissonette at first base, Cuccinello at second, Glenn Wright at short and Stripp on third.

Sukeforth undoubtedly will be used to assist Al Lopez, brilliant young Spanish catcher, behind the Dodger plate, while Lombardi has a chance to step into a first string rôle in Cincinnati.

The trade, which baseball men believe carried with it a bundle of cash to Cincinnati, apparently leaves the Reds' infield in a scrambled condition. Cincinnati has Mickey Heath and Harvey Hendrick for first base duty, with George Grantham at second base; Joe Morrissey, rookie from St. Paul, and the light-hitting Leo Durocher at short, and Gilbert at third.

The Reds now claim a powerful outfield, however, with Herman to team with Taylor Douthit and Estel Crabtree for regular duty.

MISS HELEN WARING WINS

PINEHURST, N. C., March 15 (AP)—Miss Helen Waring of New York, with a 93 to make her total 180 for 36 holes, yesterday won the silver foils golf championship. Three strokes behind her came Mrs. Richard D. Clemson of Middletown, N. Y., and Mrs. John D. Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., who tied for second honors. Miss Helen Morrison of Pittsburgh won the Class A low net trophy with 166, and Mrs. Chapman was second with 171. The Class B net prize went to Mrs. Hugh W. Carter of New York. Mrs. B. L. Tyrrell of Brooklyn was second, and Mrs. Charles W. Picquet of Pinehurst third after they had tied with Miss Carolyn Bogart for second place with 187s.

SPRINGFIELD SIGNS BAKER

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 15 (AP)—The Springfield Club of the Eastern Baseball League announced last night it has signed Infielder Francis Baker of Bridgeport, Conn. The youngster, without previous professional experience, is the son of Howie Baker, former Eastern League hitter of note.

TORONTO SIGNS STEVENS

TORONTO, March 15 (AP)—Warren Stevens, former Syracuse University football player and flying wing of the Montreal Winged Wheelers, Dominion Rugby champions, today was appointed director of athletics at the University of Toronto.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULT

North Carolina 6, Lafayette 3.

COLLEGE RIFLE RESULT

Cincinnati 1409, Brooklyn P. I. 1354.

Purdue Wins Basketball Title Of 'Big Ten' After a Late Start

Boilermakers Take 11 Victories to Finish Ahead of Minnesota in Race—J. R. Wooden '32, Running Guard of Champions, Led in Scoring

"BIG TEN" BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Purdue	11	1	465	303	.917
Minnesota	9	3	332	291	.750
Northwestern	9	3	326	326	.750
Michigan	8	4	353	283	.667
Illinois	7	5	339	300	.583
Ohio State	5	7	338	354	.417
Indiana	4	8	351	387	.333
Wisconsin	3	9	280	348	.250
Iowa	3	9	338	362	.250
Chicago	1	11	281	439	.083

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 15 — Winner two years ago, tied for second last year, and winner again this year—such is the record of the Purdue University quintet in the "Big Ten" basketball championship campaigns. The star of the present crew, J. R. Wooden '32, running guard, is graduating and taking some of the team with him. Purdue completed the season with 11 victories and one defeat, and Wooden won the individual scoring championship with 154 points. The latter is a new high mark in Conference point making.

Coach W. L. Lambert's boys had their ups and downs and did not come to the front of the race until late. There were times when they couldn't hit the basket and times when their defense was like a sieve, but those occasions were few and far between. Mostly the Boilermakers had a fast breaking attack, with short passing, long passing, and dribbling to get into the scoring zone before their rivals could cover. This fast attack was used to establish a lead, after which they shifted to a clever delayed offensive that spread the defense all over the floor, opening the way for long passing and dribbling to the basket.

Wooden, H. H. Kellar '32 and J. R. Eddy '33, forwards, R. W. Parmenter '33, guard, and W. P. Fehring '34, center, were the regulars on this team. Eddy was the next best scorer, with 93, while Kellar scored 81. These tall and heavy regulars were supplemented by others just as tall and heavy and almost as able, and it appears that the end of Purdue's reign at the top of the Conference is not yet in sight.

Purdue capped the season with two notable victories, 31 to 17, over the closest rival, Northwestern University, and 53 to 18, over University of Chicago. An earlier victory over Northwestern was by the score of 48 to 33. Purdue's defense improved markedly in its later games.

University of Illinois was the only team able to defeat Purdue. In the second game of the season the Illini battered out a 28-to-21 victory. Purdue returned the compliment in the tenth game, 34 to 19. It is curious that Illinois likewise was the only team to defeat the champion, Northwestern, last year. Another curiosity is the high place claimed by University of Minnesota. It tied Purdue for second last year at eight won and four lost. This year the Gophers tied Northwestern for second at nine and three. Purdue did not meet Minnesota or Michigan, the latter being another of the first four.

The champions scored 465 points in 12 games, as compared to 396, which won for Northwestern last year. Purdue allowed rivals 303 points—more than have been scored on a winning team in years. Northwestern allowed only 271 last year. The Boilermakers averaged 38 9-12 points a game, nearly six points better than the showing of the winner last year. The season's scores were as follows:

Purdue	48	Northwestern	33
Purdue	31	Northwestern	17
Illinois	28	Purdue	21
Purdue	34	Illinois	19
Purdue	38	Ohio State	33
Purdue	43	Ohio State	26
Purdue	49	Indiana	30
Purdue	42	Indiana	29
Purdue	38	Wisconsin	22
Purdue	38	Wisconsin	21
Purdue	40	Chicago	27
Purdue	53	Chicago	18
Michigan	30	Minnesota	25
Minnesota	30	Michigan	26
Illinois	23	Minnesota	15
Minnesota	27	Illinois	26
Minnesota	37	Indiana	35
Indiana	27	Minnesota	22
Minnesota	43	Wisconsin	17
Minnesota	23	Wisconsin	21
Minnesota	24	Iowa	22
Minnesota	24	Iowa	14
Minnesota	22	Chicago	24
Minnesota	40	Chicago	28
Northwestern	21	Michigan	20
Northwestern	30	Michigan	26
Northwestern	25	Ohio State	19
Northwestern	26	Ohio State	24
Northwestern	29	Indiana	23
Northwestern	29	Indiana	25
Northwestern	31	Wisconsin	24
Northwestern	28	Wisconsin	24
Northwestern	32	Iowa	26
Iowa	30	Northwestern	25
Michigan	28	Illinois	16
Illinois	29	Michigan	23
Michigan	38	Ohio State	25
Michigan	30	Ohio State	27
Michigan	24	Wisconsin	18
Michigan	33	Wisconsin	22
Michigan	40	Iowa	22
Michigan	35	Iowa	27
Ohio State	29	Illinois	28
Ohio State	29	Illinois	26
Illinois	30	Indiana	22
Illinois	33	Indiana	32
Illinois	30	Chicago	20
Illinois	41	Chicago

EXPERTS SPURN PLAN TO WEAKEN NAVAL TREATIES

Clause Blocks Use in War of Ships Ordered by Other Powers

Disarmament Diary

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
Staff Correspondent
By Cable From Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, March 14—With many of the chief delegates away from Geneva, experts and subordinates today had an opportunity to show their mettle, and in naval subcommittee these delegates refused to weaken the Washington and London treaties through the exemption scheme proposed by Vice-Admiral A. D. P. R. Pound of Britain.

The News

In the conference's final week before Easter adjournment, it is manifestly difficult to begin intense work, particularly with M. André Tardieu and Sir John Simon away. Work slows on the conference's margins also, but while discussions on the Danubian economic federation have been transferred from Geneva, other talks at this time between Mr. Nicholas Titulescu of Roumania and Mr. Maim Litvinoff of Russia are reported to have begun.

Its Setting

Altogether, therefore, the Disarmament Conference is making progress both directly and indirectly. Refusal to weaken the Washington and London treaties was one helpful indication, and the hotel room talks between the Russian and Roumanian hold the seeds of sweeping agreements.

Its Significance

The British proposal, solemnly advanced, was to eliminate from the draft treaty that clause—copied from London and Washington agreements — which forbids countries engaged in war from using vessels constructed under their jurisdiction for another power.

Vice-Admiral Pound claimed such restriction impracticable on the ground that it could not be enforced. Senator Claude A. Swanson of the United States replied that the British proposal would break down the whole system of ratios laboriously built up in Washington and London. He most strongly urged its retention.

Mr. Setsuzo Sawada of Japan agreed that the conference should extend, not reduce, previous accords. He insisted the British proposal would permit shipbuilding countries in peace time to subsidize orders and get an unregulated fleet. The British delegate speedily withdrew his proposal under this storm of opposition.

While precise facts in this connection are hard to obtain, it is creditably reported that Mr. Litvinoff and Mr. Titulesco have exchanged views regarding a political nonaggression treaty between Roumania and Russia.

Treaties already initialed between Russia and France and Russia and Poland are all contingent upon a Russo-Roumanian accord. Russia's chief grievance is the Bessarabian frontier, while Roumania's allies, France and Poland, could hardly bind their hands with nonaggression agreements with Bessarabia open to Russian attack.

It is stated that Mr. Titulescu has offered a nonaggression treaty to Mr. Litvinoff based on acceptance of existing frontiers. That Russia will accept seems rather problematical.

Questions of civil aviation were tossed to and fro between the expert air committee and the general committee today with the former requesting a decision from the latter and vice versa.

Women of Remote Burmese Tribe Pose for the Camera

The Christian Science Monitor Photos

STYLES FROM BURMA RUN TO RICH COLORING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TENGYUEH, Upper Burma—Very little is known about the tribes that inhabit the wild mountainous country along the border of Burma and China. It is known, however, that the Palaungs are descendants of the Mon Khmer clan, which was the first Mongol race to settle here 2000 to 3000 years ago.

The accompanying photographs were taken with great difficulty. The woman carrying loads of grass immediately hid behind her baskets when she saw the first white woman she had ever seen, and it was only by solicitation of the Shan chief that she consented to stand up. Her dress differs from that of the women in the other photograph, as she and her family have come under the influence of the Kachin tribes in their district.

In the picture at the left the woman on the right is married; she wears a dark blue homespun skirt, sewn into a tube by multicolored threads, and secured round the waist by a broad silver belt and bamboo cane rings, and again above the waist by silver springs. Her bodice is also indigo blue and is often decorated with a red border. On her head is a blue turban with long green, yellow and red fringes.

The girl on the left is unmarried. Her hair is worn long, and she has no turban, only a cap consisting of eight blue and red pieces of cloth.

Traditions of Ancient Russia Mingle With Soviet at Pskov

One of the Chief Marts of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries, This City Contains Many Traces of Days of Tartar Raids

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PSKOV, U. S. S. R.—In Russia, today, one can visit some of the newest cities in the world and some of the oldest. In the industrial regions of the Urals and Siberia large and middle-sized towns have grown up during the last two or three years out of what were formerly hamlets. And here in northwestern Russia, near the Estonian frontier, is Pskov, one of the chief Russian trade marts in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, a town redolent of medieval atmosphere.

Pskov and its still more famous neighbor, Novgorod, were the two main free cities in Russian history. Both lie in the midst of a chain of lakes and rivers, which provided convenient trade routes for the merchants of the west. Both escaped the full blast of the Tartar storm that devastated most of Russia in the thirteenth century because of the protection afforded by swamps and forests.

Novgorod and Pskov were the only Russian cities which at one time belonged to the Hanseatic League, that great alliance of the trading cities of the Middle Ages. But the city-state which played such a great rôle in some European countries, notably in Germany and in Italy, did not survive under Russian conditions.

Novgorod and Pskov alike fell before the rising power of the Muscovite Tsars, who were eminently successful in destroying all the checks that in western Europe imposed some check upon the absolutism of the sovereign: a powerful aristocracy, an independent church, a land-owning yeomanry, cities with some rights of self-government.

Ancient Influences Persist

Pskov today is in many ways a typical Soviet provincial town of some 50,000 inhabitants, with a Soviet to which both town dwellers and peasants from the surrounding countryside come with questions and petitions, several factories and a fairly large military establishment, if one is to judge from the number of soldiers who march through the streets. It is close to the Soviet western frontier.

But medieval influences, suggested again and again by the more or less preserved remains of the old city walls, which one encounters in various parts of the town, are dominant in Pskov. The best mirror of the old life of the city is to be found in the fortress-mansion of the merchant Pogankin, which has survived from the sixteenth century.

There is something massively impressive about this old structure, built around a courtyard, its small windows and tremendously thick stone walls suggesting that it was designed to stand a siege. The discovery by archæologists of a well and of vast provision cellars inside the house confirms the theory that Pogankin, who was apparently one of Pskov's medieval millionaires, had taken out the only kind of insurance which was of much value in his time to insure the safety of his property.

Life in all the free cities of medieval Europe was far from tranquil, and the old chronicles of Pskov and Novgorod are full of reports of internal disturbances in which the poorer classes of the population, the handicraftsmen and small traders, fought against the boyars, or nobles, and the richer merchants. Sometimes these internal feuds were complicated by intervention from without.

House Now State Museum

Inside the Pogankin House, which is now a state museum, one finds the typical features of the few Russian houses that have survived from the Middle Ages: low ceilings, Dutch tiled ovens, heavy stone staircases, some ornamental carved work in bright colors. Along with these are relics of old Pskov, from hymnals and religious books in picturesque old Slavonic script to battle-axes, lances, primitive cannon and other accessories of life in the turbulent times of medieval Pskov.

Like all old Russian towns of any size Pskov has its Kremlin, a citadel which represented the inmost life of defense when the city was being attacked. A large cathedral, soon to be turned into an anti-religious museum, still stands within the Kremlin inclosure, and one can see the plot of land where 11 small churches formerly stood.

The general practice in the Middle Ages was to crowd as many churches and houses as possible behind the protection of the Kremlin walls. From the Kremlin wall one can look across the River Velikaya and see a long row of churches and monasteries, very few of which are now serving their original function. Near the bridge which leads across the river one sees the Paprominskaya church, with its interesting open belfry, an oblong structure, where four bells swing open and exposed to view.

Old Frescoes Restored

Still more interesting is the Mirozh Monastery, which occupies a commanding position on the other side of the river with its huge green cupola. This monastery was built in the twelfth century, with the purpose of converting and perhaps striking awe into the hearts of the neighboring pagan tribes, and on its walls one can see old Byzantine frescoes of the most rigid and static type. For a long time they were painted over and covered up by the artistic efforts of later generations, and only recently have they been restored.

It may seem a far cry from Byzantine frescoes and medieval turrets and battlements to present day Pskov, where a Communist Party conference, at the time of my visit, was duly meeting out censure to "right" and "left" deviationists from the "general party line" and where the main local administrative problem seemed to be the extraction from the peasant households of the flax which some at least of the peasants seemed to be obstinately trying to conserve for their own use or for private sale.

Perhaps medieval Pskov also had its problem of extracting goods from the surrounding peasants and perhaps the "right" and "left" deviations which were being denounced in the local press existed in the Byzantine churches and monasteries.

Radio Studios of Tomorrow

Extra Height for Better Acoustics and Television Allowances Feature Plans

ON New York's yellow-lighted Fifth Avenue at Fifty-fifth Street is the headquarters of the National Broadcasting Company, purveyors of half the network radio entertainment in the United States. Four blocks down is a canyon stretching across town from Fifth Avenue to Sixth Avenue, location of Rockfeller Center, or "Radio City" as it may be better known to listeners. Central piece of the group of buildings rapidly rising here will be a 70-story tower, a modern "Tower of Babel" in truth, housing the Radio Corporation of America and its subsidiary picture, recording and radio units and the new studios and offices of the National Broadcasting Company.

Radio City will be of, by and for the visitor. A sunken plaza with a fountain in its center, directly in front of the NBC building, will greet his eye when he enters from Forty-ninth or Fiftieth Street. In the foyer of this building a group of special elevators will handle traffic between the third and eleventh floors, the NBC unit. Here the visitor will be shown a group of 27 studios, most of them two stories high, and finally he will be allowed to gape at a single studio more than three stories high, the largest in the world. The visitor with an ambition to get on the air, of which there are an increasing number, will be directed to one of six audition rooms.

* * *

In English dramatic radio productions the players are placed in one studio, the orchestra in another, the crowd scenes in another, and sound effects in a fourth, the whole being mixed electrically in a common control room to create the desired effect. While this idea has been accepted in theory, in the United States, in actual practice it has hitherto been considered impossible in a geared-up, split-second schedule.

In a new NBC arrangement four special studios will be grouped around a common control room to achieve the fullest effects from even the most complicated dramatic productions. Openings in these particular studios similar to the holes in the projector booth of a motion picture theater, will appear, for ample provision has been made for the newcomer, television. Four scenes can be set up under this scheme and the television camera, located in the center, can be rotated to pick up the scenes in any sequence. In anticipation of television all these studios will be electrically shielded and provided with direct current lighting since photo-electric cells pick up the pulses of 60-cycle alternating current commonly used in lighting.

Distinguished visitors and children will be directed to the fourth, seventh and ninth floors where there will be a group of single studios especially designed to handle speakers and children's productions.

Admission to a noted magazine hour in the NBC Times Square Theater studio is free but is by ticket and the privilege is highly sought. The capacity houses here have caused theatrical managers along Broadway to shake their heads and admit that perhaps radio was putting on a better show. In fact, such a factor has the visitor become to broadcasting that most of the new Radio City studios will resemble miniature theaters with observation galleries equipped with theater seats, separated from the broadcasting by sound-insulated glass partitions. Other galleries will open directly into studios while private observation rooms will be provided for the sponsor who pays for the tunes.

* * *

To the more technically inclined visitor who has wondered just what takes place when station announcements occur, an observation room will be placed directly in front of the main control room so that one may see the technical staff in operation. The production staff will have direct access to all studios by special elevators without interfering with musicians, performers and guests.

Air conditioning apparatus for the comfort of all visitors and workers in summer weather has been provided for and artistic taste will go hand in hand with the peculiarities of each type of performance.

"The NBC has only two chain programs, so why are there 27 studios?" it is asked. Mr. O. B. Hanson, NBC Manager of Plant Operation and Engineering, explained to the Institute of Radio Engineers thus after describing the entire layout: "Four hours of rehearsal are required for every hour of broadcasting. When one studio is on the air four others are being occupied by rehearsals, and a sixth is in preparation for the following program. In network broadcasting it is frequently necessary to split networks and transmit four programs simultaneously, which further complicates the problem. Finally, allowing for the natural growth of the industry, the 27 studios planned for Radio City do not seem too many."

A. D. H.

TELEPHONE WORK TO COST $1,419,141

Expenditure of $1,419,141 for new construction and improvements in plant necessary to meet the demand for service, was authorized by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company at its regular monthly appropriation meeting today.

For Massachusetts the appropriations aggregate $1,058,078; for Rhode Island, $84,052; Maine, $183,535; New Hampshire, $61,045 and for Vermont, $32,431. Of the amount authorized today, $92,714 is for central office equipment, $14,550 for station equipment, $391,616 for exchange lines, $39,353 for toll lines and $876,158 to cover the cost of plant additions in all parts of the company's territory.

COUNCIL DIRECTOR NAMED

Mr. Z. Marshall Crane, president of Z. and W. M. Crane, Inc., of Dalton, Mass., has been elected as a director of the New England Council. Mr. Crane succeeds Mr. W. A. Whittlesey, vice-president of the Pittsfield Electric Company. The new director is also a director of the Boston & Albany Railroad.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Philip Dundon, baritone.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy," children's sketch.
5:30 Plectrum Players.
5:45 Austin King, tenor.
6:00 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Sert Room Orchestra.
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:35 News; announcements.
6:45 NBC, Back of the News in Washington.
7:00 Phil Saltman, pianist.
7:15 NBC, Campbell Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Spratt's program.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Magazine sketch.
9:00 NBC, Musical Magazine; orchestra; Barry Devine, baritone.
9:30 NBC, Fuller Man; Mabel Jackson, soprano; Earle Spicer, baritone; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell, humorist; Bert Lown's Orchestra from St. Paul; Ted Weems's Orchestra from Milwaukee.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:15 p. m.—"Sidewalks of Life."
5:30 "Singing Lady."
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:02 Anti-Hoarding Campaign.
6:15 Talk, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
6:30 NBC, Ray Perkins, "Old Topper."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jimmy Rogers, singing pianist.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 "Frost Kings."
8:15 Sterling Tour.
8:30 Heel Hugger Harmonies.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Household Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, "Great Personalities"; "Michael Pupin."
10:00 NBC, Happy Rose Orchestra.
10:15 NBC, John Fogarty, tenor.
10:30 NBC, Soloists; orchestra.
10:45 Anti-Communist League.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
11:45 Paramount organ, Roland Pomerat.
12:15 a. m.—Louis Weir, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 "Musical Mirror," Helen Barr, soprano; string ensemble.
5:30 "Three Minute Men."
5:45 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Orchestra; soloist and reporter.
6:30 Bob Emery's Spelling Bee.
6:45 Lee La May, baritonette.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 Ranny Weeks; Troubadours.
7:30 Portia Di Giorgio; Yankee String Ensemble.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, orchestra.
8:00 CBS, The Bath Club; Interview; soloist; quartet; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Organ and piano duets; soloist.
8:45 CBS, "Ed" Sullivan; Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra; Kate Smith.
9:30 CBS, Mystery sketch.
10:00 Le Paradis Dance Band.
10:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
11:00 Weather; news; time.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 Providence Biltmore Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Gus Arnheim's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Vivian Ruth."
5:15 CBS, "Meet the Artist," interview; Howard Barlow.
5:30 CBS, Singing Comedians.
5:45 CBS, "Movie Star Revue."
6:00 CBS, Arthur Jarrett; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn, comedy and songs.
6:30 CBS, Charles Boulanger's Orchestra.
6:45 Stretz Orchestra, soloist.
6:59 Studio announcements; news.
7:15 Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
7:30 Sylvia Froos; Victor Moore; orchestra.
7:45 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Shamrock Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, "The Dictators," dance orchestra.
8:45 Book talk.
9:00 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
9:45 Time; news; weather.
10:00 CBS, "Symphony of Color," Jack Kerr.
10:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; Alex Gray, baritone.
10:45 CBS, "The Funnyboners."
11:00 CBS, Columbia Concerts Program.
11:30 CBS, George Olsen's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (330kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—William Lewis, tenor.
5:15 Talk.
5:30 Aloha-Oe Orchestra.
6:00 Anne Demerjian, soprano.
6:15 "Album of Dreams."
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Crystal Quartet.
7:00 Studio music.
7:15 Song pictures with Orrin White, tenor.
7:30 Studio program.
7:45 Marimba and organ.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:15 a. m.—NBC, programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
12:00 noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks.
1:10 p. m.—"The Daily Tattler."
2:00 p. m.—The Radio Pastor.
2:15 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—Studio period.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, Woman's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:25 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
11:15 a. m.—Aloma Hawaiians.
11:45 a. m.—NBC, John L. Fogarty, tenor.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Committee on Highway Safety.
1:45 p. m.—Matinée Gems.
2:00 p. m.—Songs, Lou Baker.
2:30 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Churches program.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Charles Boulanger's Orchestra.
12:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Revue, light opera music.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Aunt Jemima, songs.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:15 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Arthur Jarrett; orchestra.
3:45 p. m.—"Four Eton Boys."
4:00 p. m.—"Spotlighting Modern Education."
4:15 p. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band Concert.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records; talks.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Ritz-Carlton Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shop news; news.
3:00 p. m.—The Rhythm Band.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Mary Nevery, soprano.
4:30 p. m.—Lee La May, baritonette.
4:45 p. m.—Piano duo.

ITALY CONFERS HONOR UPON DEAN ALBERS

The rank of Knight (Cavaliere) of the Order of the Crown of Italy has been conferred upon Prof. Homer Albers, dean of Boston University school of law, by the King of Italy. The insignia, was presented to him today by Commander Pio Margotti, Italian Consul-General of Boston, who praised him for his admiration of Italy and her people. Last summer Dr. Albers made an extended trip in Italy.

Commander Margotti read the letter sent to Professor Albers by Signor Ghigi, head of the cabinet of the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Atlanta League Enlists Citizens In Economy Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Launched by a group of professional, business and financial civic leaders, the newly organized Taxpayers League of Atlanta and Fulton County hopes to enlist at least 5000 citizens in a movement for the elimination of waste and extravagance in governmental affairs, for obtaining better schools, equalization of taxation and arousing property owners to their duties of citizenship.

Mr. H. Y. McCord, an outstanding business man and public-spirited citizen, heads the movement as chairman of the organization committee and definite headquarters have been opened for the league, where Mr. G. M. Stout will direct the work as executive secretary. The league, however, will be a self-governing body and will elect permanent officers when the work gets well under way.

Mr. McCord declared that the most practical way in which the organization can be of service to the voters, "is to give accurate information through unbiased sources. Not only will the members be supplied with information, but they may request the league to supply them with any special information they desire.

"There is nothing secret about the league. We have no hidden motives or purposes, but we do proclaim our belief in good government, and that burdens of taxpayers should be made as light as is consistent with sound practices," he said.

Boston Art Notes

Vose Galleries

Paintings of the French Riviera, Spain and Northern Africa are on view at the Vose Galleries in Copley Square. They are by Mr. David Paige.

The pictures reveal a definite underlying pictorial scheme. Since the antarctic subjects he made in connection with photographs of the Byrd expedition, Mr. Paige has enlarged his color interest and taken to deliberate compositional schemes. The result is effective. The bright, clear colors are controlled by appropriate balancing tones. Sharp passages of warm light are counteracted by cool wedges of shadow.

Mr. Paige selects sunny subjects which permit him an exuberant palette. His drawing is reduced to a minimum of lines. The effects are scenic and imposing.

At the same gallery there may be seen some miniature portraits by Mrs. Laura Coombs Hills. The diminutive depictions are made with an incredibly fine detail. The characterization is realized with such insight and the details are made with such precise craftsmanship that these small pictures could be enlarged considerably and still make fine pictures.

Rembrandt

At the Rhode Island School of Design there is on exhibition the "Portrait of a Man" by Rembrandt. It was probably made in the middle years of the artist. It contains the genuine Rembrandtesque traits. The center is illuminated with warm light, and is surrounded with an envelope of shadow. Details such as a chain, the lace cuff, the sword scabbard, are touched off with his crisp, telling strokes. Etchings by the master supplement this exhibit. D. A.

Fossils of Palm Trees Dug Up in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Palm trees grew over a wide area in southern California during prehistoric times, fossilized fragments found during road excavations are believed to indicate.

A dynamite blast on a new section of the Ridge Route between Los Angeles and San Francisco recently disclosed a palm leaf imprint 4½ feet long and 1½ feet wide in a layer of sandstone at a depth of 25-30 feet below the surface.

PACKARD WINS AIR AWARD

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—Announcement that the Collier trophy award for "the greatest achievement in aviation in America" in 1931 has been given to the Packard Motor Car Company for the Packard Diesel aircraft engine was made March 13 by Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut, president of the National Aeronautic Association.

INDIVIDUAL AIM IN ARTS COURSE SET TO COLLEGE

Chicago Opens Graduate Education Building With Ceremonial

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO March 15—Liberal arts colleges should find out what their peculiar function is and perform it, instead of trying to set up "department stores of knowledgs" in response to a multitude of demands made upon them, Dr. Homer P. Rainey, president of Bucknell University, declared at the opening of the new graduate education building at the University of Chicago, yesterday.

This function needs to be determined by thoroughgoing, coöperative research, Dr. Rainey said. Generally speaking the purpose of a liberal arts college was, he asserted, to make men intelligent in regard to all the issues of current affairs, to enable them to give wise direction to modern society. Such studies as economics, government and those promoting religious or spiritual ideals were basic, he held.

The speaker was one of several score men and women, recipients of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the university's department of education, who returned to take part in a conference that marked the formal opening of the building. A number of them, including five college presidents, reported on their special fields of work.

Newer types of examinations worked out at Ohio State University were described by Dr. Ralph W. Tyler, professor of education at that institution. Effort is being made to make tests less dependent upon the personal slant of the examiner and more capable of revealing the student's actual attainments.

The meeting was held in the imposing auditorium of the $600,000 Graduate Education Building. The building itself is something new, educationally speaking, according to Dr. Charles H. Judd, dean of the university's department of education, its claim to novelty being that it provides laboratories for the study of the learning process. In addition to workrooms for about 30 people, the building contains a statistical laboratory, an apparatus workshop, a large library, a photographic room and lounges. Wood paneling and amber glass in doors and lights give to the building a Gothic air in harmony with the rest of the campus.

In connection with this opening a study was made of the professional activities of the 119 Doctors of Philosophy graduated from the department since 1900. Their literary output has been considerable, according to the survey. Eighty-five of the number contributed 612 articles to professional magazines since 1925. In about the same period they published 228 professional books and monographs. One wrote 22 books and monographs in the last seven years; another turned out 43 professional articles.

Theaters

"Candida"

Hollis Street Theater — Miss Blanche Yurka in "Candida," a "pleasant play" by Mr. G. Bernard Shaw. Week beginning March 14, 1932. The cast:

Miss Proserpine Garnett ..... Doris Rich
The Rev. James Mavor Morell ..... Russell Hicks
Levy Mill ..... Alexander Onslow
Mr. Burgess ..... Frank Compton
Candida ..... Blanche Yurka
Eugene Marchbanks ..... Robert Henderson

It was a happy thought that moved Miss Yurka to close her Boston season not only with a comedy to cap plays of Sophocles and Ibsen, but with a comedy by Mr. Shaw which contrasts strongly with the amorphous piece which has lately departed unlamented from a neighboring theater. Without necessarily agreeing with her that "Candida" is Mr. Shaw's best play, as a program note asserted, we can agree that it was composed before he had "thrown dramaturgy out of the window."

The performance had much to commend it. It is true that Miss Yurka's voice and style are better suited to emotional rôles than to the mocking Shavian heroines, but her study of Candida held interest by virtue of its quiet force. Mr. Hicks's Morell emphasized the ponderous rather than the bluff side of the character. Mr. Henderson was better cast as Marchbanks than as Orestes, for example, but he tended to neglect the callow revolutionary poet for the naughty boy. And why should this Marchbanks insist on using "like" as a conjunction? Mr. Shaw's poet didn't.

L. A. S.

Music

Monday Symphony Concert

Last night in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, gave the fifth concert in the Monday evening series. The program comprised Beethoven's Symphony No. 4, in B-flat major, "Nuages" and "Fêtes" by Debussy, Sowerby's "Prairie" and "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks" by Strauss.

With the exception of the symphony, the program was a repetition of that presented at the regular pair of concerts of last week. Although it is agreed that this symphony is not Beethoven at the peak of his creative ability, it is nevertheless a work deserving more frequent hearing. The slow moving, richly scored opening chords were given a well-sustained reading, which at once placed the listener in attentive and anticipatory mood. Nor were the ensuing measures disappointing. With all the resources at his command Dr. Koussevitzky offered a vital performance which newly illumined the work, and in the final movement brought about a climax which must have pleased the most discriminating hearer.

Those who listened for the first time to the Sowerby poem must have found it difficult to associate the restless quality of the music with the vastness and quiet of the prairie. Although the musical conception of that undulating stretch of western country may "go modern," it is certain that the source of inspiration remains the same now as when the prairie schooners first pioneered their way across the country. An imaginative reading of the pair of Debussy Nocturnes and a characteristic performance of "Till Eulenspiegel" completed the enjoyable program.

G. M. S.

MAINE CENTRAL SEEKS BIG LOAN

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—The Maine Central Railroad asked the Interstate Commerce Commission today to approve a loan of $2,400,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The money would be used to pay notes due July 1, and to restore the cash balance of the railroad's treasury.

The Maine Central offers as security $2,119,000 of bonds of the Portland & Ogdensburg Railway and a first mortgage on the Upper Coos Railroad.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SHAMMY SHINER, the washable polishing cloth for silver and other metals; sells everywhere and repeats; no liquids, pastes or powders needed; agents buy outright at big discount; large profits; men and women agents wanted. ECONOMY POLISHER CO. Inc., 118 Spring St., New York City.

SHOW us the housekeeper that likes to clean stair corners. Ideal Corner Dust Shields keep the corners clean. 300% profit selling and installing these shields. write today IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO. Canton, Ohio.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 22 years recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN
Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

MANUFACTURERS and IMPORTERS, 14 years St. Louis territory selling very best firms; desire line with merit; consideration given specialty and staple article having repeat business; if you want distribution strictly commission basis, write particulars. Box B-14, 1775 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

REAL ESTATE

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS—Pecan and Bruce Plum Orchards; planted on Valley irrigated land; must sell limited amount at a sacrifice; write for information. J. A. CLOPTON, 102 E. Ashby Place.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

MEN and women with extensive acquaintance can earn good income selling improved fountain pen to consumer; commission deducted at sale. Write Box V-2, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

WOMEN—Sell our costume jewelry direct to customers; consignments sent; liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 W. 42nd St., New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

A STEP toward financial independence is offered to few women of refinement through distribution of an exclusive cosmetic; commission. DIJON, Westport, Conn.

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT Take orders children's, ladies' dresses, lingerie; many Monitor readers now successfully represent us. Our consistent advertising in Monitor for several years aids representatives' sales; pleasant, dignified, profitable commission work. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33-15, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GRADUATE of Lewis Hotel Training School desires position in hotel, apartments or institutions; capable in all departments; Christian Scientists preferred. Address L. M., care of representative of The Christian Science Monitor, 4257 Douglas St., Omaha, Neb.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 151 East 44th—Entire floor, 5 rooms, kitchen, bath, completely furnished, piano; also singles; reasonable. Vanderbilt 3-2818.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, East 191st St. (2525 Morris Ave.) 2 blocks from new Christian Science church—Modern apartment house, facing St. James Park, one block subway. 3-4-5 rooms, $55 up, electric refrigeration; resident management. RAymond 9-9893

N. Y. C., W. 57th—Sublet, very reasonable, beautiful one-room apartment; new, all conveniences. For particulars phone Plaza 3-9329.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ALBANY, N. Y., Myrtle Ave.—Modern upper, 6 rooms, bath, alcove, porches, screens; $55. Telephone 8-1521.

HAMILTON HALL
64 Hemenway Street
1, 2 and 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished. References required. $30 up. Resident janitor.

READERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ARE INVITED TO RENT ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
NEW YORK CITY, 114 WEST 70TH STREET
Convenient 72nd St. Subway, elevated, bus; 4 rooms and bath, $1600; 3 rooms and bath $1100. Superintendent on premises.

87 ST. STEPHEN ST.
Suites, 1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Electric refrigeration. Rents reasonable. Apply on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Tel. Laf. 7040

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

ARKAVEN offers loving home and happy vacation to girls 5-10 and boys 6-13. Inquire MRS. IRENE SEE IVES, P. O. Box 294, Lake Placid, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALL kinds of office and sales positions for men and women. 198 Broadway, New York City. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY, Cortlandt 7-2363.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City. Tel. Worth 2-2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242. N. Y. C.

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture of distinction; estate of Marie Eddy; free suburban delivery; open until 9. GEORGE'S AUCTION ROOMS (912 Columbus Ave), between 104th-105th, 6th-9th Aves.; "L" to door. New York City.

FURRIERS

FURS REPAIRED, relined, renovated, lowest prices, expert workmanship; we call and deliver. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont Street, Boston. Lib. 2724

HELP WANTED

FASHION artist wishes experienced assistant to work afternoons in Rye; thorough line, wash and color technique; no beginners. Write 280 Milton Rd., Rye, N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HARBOR VIEW—A home for rest or to receive care; located on beautiful Northport Bay. MRS. THOMPSON 46 Bayview Avenue, Long Beach, L. I.

LAKEVIEW
BRIGHTON, MASS., 58 Lake St.—Pleasant quiet home for those needing to rest and study; attention if needed. Stad. 8819.

Tenacre, Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 PRINCETON, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed. New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

HOMES TO SHARE

MAMARONECK, N. Y., 21 Knollwood Ave.—Will share private home with lady, gentleman or man and wife; garden; quiet; board optional; terms arranged; call, write.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FOR SALE—High class custom made living room furniture, commodes, lamps; reasonable. Tel. after 2 p. m., Trafalgar 7-5313 (N. Y. C.).

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Maidenhair Fern
(Adiantum pedatum)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Where: Rich moist woods from Maine to the mountains of Georgia, west to Arkansas, North and South Dakota, across Canada to Alaska. Found sparingly even as far as California. Also native in Europe and Asia.

Distinguishing features: Beautifully delicate and peculiar in form quite different from the other ferns. Fruit dots marginal, short, borne on the under side of a roundish, more or less indented margin of a lobe of the frond; leafstalks black and often polished like ebony strands.

Down where the birches, maples and beeches grow the thickest one is most apt to find the delicate maidenhair, especially if there are a few secluded and shady nooks where the sun cannot beat through. Acid soils like those frequented by the evergreens and oaks is not suited for this fastidious plant, it must have rich, sweet, moist soil, but there are few woods that cannot boast of a few clumps at least.

The fineness of the dark brown and often jet black stems so impressed the ancients with a resemblance to the hair of a maiden that the present name was given the plant, a name which has been handed down through many generations, though a few other local ones have been applied, like the "Freyja's hair" of Irish fame or the "virgin's hair" of English countrysides. First mention in written records appears in early books on magic and witchcraft about 1400. Many virtues and uses were ascribed to it.

Poking their tender, immature fronds above the ground with the earliest of spring flowers, they do not reach full maturity until the middle of July or thereabouts. The main stem upon investigation will be found to divide into two distinct branches, from which the peculiar-shaped pinnæ arise. These are oblong in form or often crescent, possess no midvein and are very numerous, giving the whole frond a semi-circular aspect. The rootstalks are black and wiry, often growing in great mats just beneath the surface. The plant grows from about eight inches in height to about 20 inches.

Brevities

Judge: When movie films become worn out, says Popular Mechanics, they are sold as junk. And even before.

Detroit News: The world's first motorcycle, built in 1885, is still in running condition—we have heard.

Los Angeles Times: The first sign of spring is here. Shops are showing late summer hats.

Humorist: "Too often," declares a critic, "I find that a book is unintelligible, untrue, or merely dull." Our local railway timetable is all three.

College Humor: All of which brings up the inevitable question, "Is a pretty saleslady necessarily a counter attraction?"

Ohio State Journal: Candidates are getting so numerous it would be easier for the newspapers to run pictures of persons who aren't running for anything except street cars.

In Lighter Vein

New Racket

Bobby (short of money): "I say, Dad, have you any work you'd like me to do?"

Father (taken by surprise): "Why, no—but—er—"

Bobby: "Then would you like to put me on the dole?"—*Tatler.*

Masticated Her Board

A little girl, talking to her dolly whose arm had come off, exposing the sawdust, was heard to say: "You dear, good, obedient child; I told you to chew your food fine, but I didn't think you could chew it as fine as that."—*Yeoman Shield.*

Line Busy

Johnny: "Mrs. Jackson, can I use your phone?"

Mrs. Jackson: "Certainly. Is yours out of order?"

Johnny: "No, but Sis is holding the window up with the receiver, Ma is cutting biscuits with the mouthpiece, and the baby is teething on the cord."—*Old Colony News.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"The radio is proving itself (to be) worth while"; "Everyone said (that) it was not right" (W. P. N., who asks if the words in parentheses are necessary or desirable)—Although they are frequently omitted, they clarify and facilitate expression.

"Your unfailing kindness and consideration during the time I was with you are (or is) a pleasure to recall" (W. P. N., who asks which verb is required)—The presence of "and" in this compound subject gives it a plural form, but only a singular idea is conveyed. "Is," therefore, is acceptable. Had the writer chosen to mention instead, "Your cat and dog," the verb, of course, would have been plural.

The rule is that a compound subject with "and" takes a plural verb, with these principal exceptions:

(a) If the parts of the subject refer to one person or thing, as, "The secretary and treasurer (one person) was present";

(b) If the parts of the subject express one idea, as the illustration furnished by the inquirer ("kindness" and "consideration" combining to describe the generosity of the host);

(c) If the parts of the subject combine to express weight, measure, price, etc., as, "Ten pounds and four ounces is the weight of the baby" and "One dollar and a quarter was the price";

(d) If the parts of the subject are modified by such words as "each," "every," "many a," etc., as, "Every man and woman has an opportunity" and "Many a man and woman is without work."

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Every loaf of bread sold in Havana is required to weigh a full pound?

Canada has had no bank failure since August, 1923?

About 44 per cent of the cotton grown in the United States is exported?

William Jennings Bryan was first nominated for the Presidency at the age of 36?

8,000,000 tons of salt are produced annually in the United States?

Central Park in New York is valued at $850,000,000?

Eighty-nine per cent of the corn grown in the United States is fed to live stock?

Berlin has 30 streets named Bismarck and twenty-six named Wilhelmstrasse?

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Oscar'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

IN ONE of the large office buildings here, an elevator operator named Oscar has kept a vase of fresh flowers in the corner of his car daily—for twenty years—for the benefit of the hundreds of men, women, and children who ride with him.

These flowers are raised at his home, on a little tract of land about two hours' ride from the city. In the winter he has his indoor blossoms, such as geraniums, to give the cheery note to those riding with him. He says his mother had such a garden back in Sweden, and from her he learned to love growing things and how to give them care.

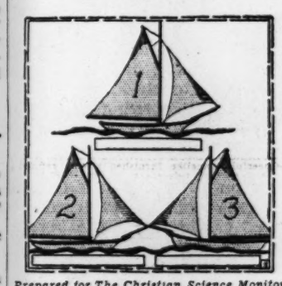
Oscar had hoped at one time to own a greenhouse. In fact, that thought was coupled with his dream of coming to America. But the expense of rearing a family had not left sufficient capital to start a business, so he had been content to grow the flowers for the sheer joy of working with them, and the pleasure they could give to others.

The stenographer on the twelfth floor, who shared his love of flowers, and never had them, found her vase supplied daily; the little German lady who cleaned at night always carried home a nosegay to her invalid daughter.

One day recently Oscar remarked, "Perhaps it is just as well that I never had my greenhouse and sold my flowers. I think I like best to give them away."

Business men and employees in the building find many ways in which to express their appreciation of his faithful service and unfailing cheerfulness.

Boat Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Definitions are given below for various kinds of boats. For example, a household pet might be a cat boat. No. 1: Vapor from boiling water. No. 2: A hard pull. No. 3: Bargain day event (phonetic). Can you name them?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Word Square Puzzle:

Upper	Lower
LILY	GRAY
IDEA	RARE
LEAR	AREA
YARD	YEAR

A Fold-up Farm-Yard: The farmer's daughter and the family cat.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Paste This Section of the Fold-Up Farmyard on Cardboard and Color the Parts. The Daughter's Dress Can Be as Gay as You Like. The Waist Might Be One Color, the Skirt Another. The Cat Should Be Yellow and Black. When You Have Cut Out the Parts, Fasten Them Together With Brass Paper-Fasteners at the Dotted Places. When Put Together They Can Be Moved About At Will and May Be Made to Take Many Interesting Positions. And How Easily They Can Be Folded Up and Put Away When You Are Through Playing With Them.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Hindenburg Wins

GERMANY has reassured a world much in need of assurance. While the results of her presidential election may be interpreted as both defeat and victory for President von Hindenburg—defeat in that he failed to obtain a clear majority, and victory in that he fell short by only some 170,000 votes out of 37,000,000—the effect is to insure the stability of the Republic for some months at least.

In the second election, April 10, in which a mere plurality is required, the veteran President is virtually certain of success. Even should the Communists join with the Hitlerites and the Nationalists, which is most unlikely, this united opposition could hardly defeat him. This means that under the leadership of the stanch Field Marshal the forces of political moderation have repulsed another attack from extremists on both flanks. It should have a steadying effect both within and without Germany.

Particularly in France will there be a better disposition toward Germany than would have appeared had the vote shown that Germany was ready for repudiation of reparations. Cheers in Paris for the man who led the German armies against France vividly voiced French apprehensions of a Hitler triumph. France loved not Hindenburg more, but his alternatives less.

And unless the Prussian elections in May bring a great Hitler victory, France will now be more ready to join Britain in some readjustment of reparations when that question is taken up at Lausanne in June. There are already indications that Paris and London have reached an understanding which will lead to something more than a mere extension of the moratorium.

Some lightening of burdens from without would help to ease the situation within Germany and lead to further stabilization, politically and economically. For economic stress in Germany is the field from which sprout desperate plans for overthrowing the Government and casting aside the Versailles settlement.

The assurance given to the world comes as much from the relative weakness of the Hitler showing as from the strength manifested by President von Hindenburg. The eleven and a half million votes obtained by the fiery leader of the National Socialists are nearly double the Hitlerite vote in the Reichstag elections of 1930, but still are less than a third of the total vote. On Saturday one of Herr Hitler's chief lieutenants said:

> Tomorrow is the day of judgment. The day afterward we create a new Germany in which justice shall be done to "the system which now oppresses us."

To such sanguine anticipations the result must have been a blow. Apparently this new Germany whose vision has so kindled German youth must wait. But those who would oppress Germany in the belief that it will wait indefinitely should beware. In this election the moderate forces of Germany had the strongest champion they could hope for. No one but von Hindenburg could have made such a showing.

Hitler was at a disadvantage. He had seen it and had been ready to consider permitting the President's term to be extended by vote of the Reichstag. But Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, leader of the Nationalists, insisted that von Hindenburg cast Chancellor Bruening overboard. The President refused. Then Dr. Hugenberg decided to enter a Nationalist candidate, Dr. Duesterberg, instead of supporting Hitler. The opposition vote was further split by the Communist nominee, Ernst Thaelmann.

In this storm of parties, the great body of Germans turned to President von Hindenburg as to an anchor rock. The world will be reassured, but it will do well to observe that the storm has not ceased and that more anchors are needed.

The Last Long 200 Miles

THE Appalachian Trail, a 2000-mile hikers' empire from Maine to Georgia, is entering the final lap of its drive toward completion. Trail leaders expect to finish the entire path by August, 1932, with the exception of a small section in the South and a 200-mile strip in Maine, from Grafton Notch to Mt. Katahdin.

The great path, when completed, will attract hikers from all over the country because of its length, its grandeur and its historical background. The leaders of the movement deserve praise not only for having provided a mecca for hikers, but for having given many city dwellers an interest in forest preservation.

The Maine section remains the only serious obstacle in the path to completion. The Appalachian Trail Conference has had difficulty in building up interest in Maine for the trail project, and since the Appalachian Mountain Club has found it impossible to extend its system to Mt. Katahdin, the conference has all but abandoned its aim to continue the route into that State.

Such a decision would not be of great importance to hikers were it not for the fact that Mt. Katahdin has been considered from the first the logical northern terminus of the trail. Katahdin is called by many in the hiking world the most outstanding single peak east of the Rockies. No other peak in Maine is considered noteworthy enough to be named the trail's end.

Maine's lakes, streams and woodlands make it an indispensable part of the trail. To lose the thrill of Mt. Katahdin's majestic heights would be to miss one of New England's grandest nature offerings. The Pine Tree State has been one of the favorite vacation spots in the United States, but much of its beauty is still inaccessible because of few hiking trails. The Appalachian Trail would open up vast territory to hikers from all over the United States.

It is hoped, therefore, that hikers and nature lovers in Maine and elsewhere will band together and supply the enthusiasm to insure completion of the 2000-mile trail.

Implications of the Stimson Policy

THE action of the Assembly of the League of Nations in adopting resolutions in accord with the Stimson policy of refusing to accept in future any situation in the Far East brought about by means contrary to the Kellogg pact or the Covenant of the League may effect almost a revolution in international relations, or it in the end may amount to nothing beyond paying the United States the compliment of giving world-wide approval to a policy enunciated by its Secretary of State. And even the compliment may be of doubtful value, since it leaves the United States in the position of being the originator of a policy which cannot fail to be exceedingly offensive to Japan.

But the enunciation of this policy by Secretary Stimson, and its approval by the League of Nations, is unquestionably a forward step in the organization of the world to accomplish international justice. Cynics may point out that had it gone into effect some seventy-five years ago, that very prosperous tier of states including Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada and California could not by any possibility have been recognized as part of the American Union. For they were wrested from Mexico by methods singularly similar to those adopted by Japan in Manchuria. It might be pointed out also that Cuba would not be in its present state of independence of Spanish rule had the United States been limited by the restrictions which it is now putting upon Japan. As for illustrations in the European field, they could be multiplied indefinitely.

But the answer to the cynics is that the world does move. The ethical ideals back of the League and the Kellogg pact had little place in international consciousness until just about the time of the beginning of the World War. It required that huge and suicidal conflict to make possible the efforts of peace lovers to engraft these ideals upon some form of an international code. It will require a long period of incessant watchfulness and endeavor at enforcement to make them effective.

Perhaps if many Americans were able to extricate themselves from prejudice against the Japanese, which is only too apparent, they might see that Japan, and China as well, should be treated with some measure of charity in their failure to comprehend this more ethical international policy at which the western nations have arrived after many long years of discussion. Let us bear in mind that Japan has had a scant sixty years to develop from a hermit nation, to which all western ideas were anathema, to its present condition. Let us bear in mind also that China as a whole, and Manchuria as a part of China, were without any thorough comprehension of western ideals, and for that matter without any interest in attaining them.

The small group of intellectuals who head the Canton Government, the Nanking Government, or the Kuomintang have an understanding of western ideas and a desire to make them dominant in their own country, but thus far their influence extends over little of their territory, and their authority over less. The situation in the Far East cannot be justly evaluated without recognizing the fact that even Japan with its unexampled record of progress is still animated by eastern ideas, and that the rest of the world is attempting to enforce upon it the solutions which western conceptions of statecraft have formulated.

If Japan holds Manchuria, as is probable, the implication of the Stimson ruling is that that territory now theoretically erected into an independent nation will be to the United States as Russia is—unrecognized and without existence as a nation. What effect this is going to have on American trade interests there, and how long such a situation will be permitted to exist, will hardly be determined within the next decade.

Novels, Short and Cheap

MANY attempts have been made to entice the British public into buying cheap novels, but experience does not show so far that the public wants them. It apparently would rather pay the price and keep the book as a solid, respectable piece of interior decoration; or go to a library and borrow a book for next to nothing. The paper cover of the very cheap book has something to do with this attitude. They may order these things better in France, but the English public, with its native respect for appearances, finds it hard to believe that a book in a paper cover is worth reading or buying. A few shelves of these dog-eared volumes would be declared untidy.

These are some of the prejudices against which yet another British publisher has gone to war, and his boldness has gone to unusual and original lengths. Three new short novels—they are about half the ordinary length—by such reputable writers as Miss Naomi Royde-Smith and Messrs. J. D. Beresford and Eden Phillpotts are among the recent batch this publisher is issuing at ninepence. They are original, hitherto unpublished works. They are pocket size, bound in fairly stiff paper covers, and the intention is to reverse the usual process of publication by beginning with this cheap edition and progressing to dearer cloth-bound ones as occasion—chiefly in the form of the libraries—demands.

It is too soon to know what success this venture will have against English prejudice, and it is not easy to see what advantage there is in the scheme for either the established or the new author. But it is only from the author's point of view that the prospects can be discussed with any safety at the moment. It is he who will largely determine the success of the venture. On the present basis of the seven-and-sixpenny novel in England the author is not obliged to have the spectacular success which will be required by the ninepenny book (with its penny royalty) for the same financial return. He knows that his dear books will go on selling as they get cheaper, but he will find it hard to believe that his cheap books will go on selling as they get dearer. He may take the view that to issue a short novel in this series is equivalent to selling it outright to a magazine—which might conceivably pay him much more—and one wonders if this is the surest way of getting his best work.

In England one commits the wild act of buying a book as an act of faith. You may know our faith by our books, but you can never know it by our borrowed books—that is, broadly speaking, the English attitude. And an English author is content that the libraries should have stabilized and organized the national mistrust of ideas in a way on the whole profitable to himself. He suspects that in the chaos that would ensue in the transition from organized borrowing to cheap unorganized buying his standard of living may be endangered.

There is indeed, as things stand in English literature at the moment, a great deal to be said for dearer, fewer and better books.

Eastman

RARELY does a man combine the qualities that achieve success in so many directions of endeavor as did George Eastman. If posterity identifies him only with the popularization of the camera it will know only part of the man. But this can hardly become the case, for his philanthropy has stamped its indelible benefits in so many fields that he must be remembered as one who knew not only how to make his inventions work for him, but also how to make the resulting wealth work for his fellow men. In two important respects his liberality began at home—though it did not end there. It began, first of all, in his own factory. He instituted a wage dividend plan and later gave a large block of stock for distribution among the employees so that all might share the prosperity of the company. It centered, next, in his home city of Rochester, where as a young bookkeeper he saved his first $5000 to launch his venture of making photographic dry plates.

Here he built the Eastman School of Music with its allied activities, bespeaking his own taste for music, and gave more than $35,000,000 to the University of Rochester. But he went afield to give more than $20,000,000 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to contribute to Negro schools and to build a dental dispensary in London as he had done in Rochester—gifts all told of some $75,000,000. Most significant about his philanthropy, however, was his devotion of time and study to have the money most resultfully applied.

Thus he took care to be successful in philanthropy as he has been in invention, manufacturing, financial organization, advertising and sales direction. He placed a high value on research in industry, the results of which, under his sponsorship, ranged from flexible photographic film to motion pictures in color. He is credited by his biographer, Carl W. Ackerman, with having introduced mass production for low price before Ford.

One who knew him well said the secret of Mr. Eastman's success lay in the fact that he always thought a new project over from every possible angle and then was prepared for what seemed to others radical action.

Embroidered Eggs

THE most congenial reference that most persons can use in alluding to an egg is "sunny side up." It has been generally felt that an egg jumping and sputtering in the spider is an egg at its best. But this is mere prose compared with what M. Nephtalie Kahn of Rouen is doing for the egg. Last week the observant press announced that M. Kahn had embroidered another egg.

Out of the frying pan into the art register, it appears. Of course, it is not done with the abandon and alacrity suggested by the aphorism, for every egg that he embroiders represents meticulous craftsmanship. He first blows the egg, then drills thousands of holes in the shell, through which he passes colored threads to produce a great variety of designs, from the salamander of François I to the arms of the city of Rouen.

An egg in full dress cannot be regarded with the same passiveness that can be employed with an egg with wisps of hay clinging to it. One doesn't find them embroidered even when one buys the grade A brand. And, no doubt, the prosaic individual will feel a trifle insecure when he sees something he regarded as dependable going "highbrow."

On the other hand, the romanticist may feel that here is his triumph—unless he views it at 7 o'clock in the morning, when an embroidered egg is likely to appear a gilded lily.

Editorial Notes

The highest "baby bond," priced at $500, is brown in color; so the thing to do if you have decided to invest your hoarded dollars in these certificates and have the $500 is to do the thing up brown.

Was this a new and modernized corollary of the "tortoise and the hare" story when camels were used to haul gasoline to a stranded Cape-to-Cairo air-mail plane?

While other nations claim extraterritoriality in China, they are resolved to take Japan at her word in her denial that what she wants is extra territory.

Dean Inge says that "worry is interest paid on trouble before it is due." And the worst of it is, it doesn't reduce the principal.

Hard times and hoard times go hand in hand—with an emphasis on the "go."

The more liquid the assets, the more solid the bank.

Diary of an Onlooker in France

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

FROM the earliest days of the peacemaking the French have always conceived of the League of Nations, which was proposed by President Wilson, as an armed body. There could, they said, be no assurance of peace unless there was a policeman with a big stick. The League was to be that policeman. It should be able to impose its authority on the world not merely by moral but by material might.

Personally, I have the happiest recollection of the veteran statesman Léon Bourgeois. It may be that his memory had faded in the mind of the younger generations, but I am disposed to place him among the greatest figures of the Third Republic. He cared little for honors, and when some honorific post was imposed upon him he did not know what to do with it except to resign from it.

It was he who represented France in the two abortive Disarmament Conferences at The Hague in 1899 and 1907. He was proud of his part in these peace efforts. A little book of his on Solidarity published long ago he presented to me, saying that it contained the idea of international cooperation which made a great appeal to the peoples after the war. If there is indeed one supreme politic-economic thought that has really developed in our own times, and that could scarcely have had the same significance in any previous age, it is that of the interdependence of the nations. Of this thought Léon Bourgeois was the French apostle.

* * *

The Covenant of the League of Nations owed much to Léon Bourgeois. But while the Anglo-Saxons regarded the League as an institution which would have a great influence, but would be in no sense a superstate, the French considered that it would be useless unless it could execute its decisions. They wanted it to be the guardian of the peace treaties. They desired that it should maintain the status quo in Europe. That is why many critics of the League in those days believed it to be another Holy Alliance.

M. Bourgeois permitted me, greatly his junior, to discuss with him the case for and against an international army. My arguments failed to convince him that the League should be a purely moral authority or it would disappear. For my part, against the opinion of nearly all friends of the League, I would have excluded from the ranks of delegates official representatives of the Government, such as prime ministers and foreign secretaries. Most people thought it would enhance the prestige of the League to have ministers at Geneva, and, moreover, they urged that if these ministers agreed on any policy it could be put into effect by them. I, on the contrary, would have had nonofficial representation, on the ground that the delegates, unhampered by national policy, would be able to express themselves freely, as foreign secretaries, consciously fulfilling their rôle, could not do. It is true that their decisions would not be binding on the governments, but they would probably be just as effective and certainly more far-reaching.

Compromises were reached. The League was neither the moral authority that I, for one, would have wished, nor was it the military authority that M. Bourgeois would have wished. It was to be run by the foreign offices, but it was not to have an international army. The Covenant contained vague promises of a pooling of troops from various countries in certain emergencies, but year after year these clauses have been a little more effaced. Nobody believed that the League would be, in any circumstances, really capable of mobilizing armies and navies.

* * *

And the opinion in Anglo-Saxon countries certainly became stronger that talk of sanctions and of waging war against war was, to say the least, ill-advised. Either the League could keep order by the marshaling of public opinion, by the appeal to the conscience of mankind—or it could not. If it could, the goal had already been reached. If it could not, the purpose was not yet attained, but might be attained in the future. Any proposal to give military weapons to the League could, according to this reasoning, only be baneful. It would tend to throw discredit on the League as it existed, to provoke distrust of a weaponless League.

But let us assume that, incredible as it sounds, the League may actually become a superstate with armies of its own and the right to draw on the armies of the different nations. In that case, whenever unpleasant circumstances arise in any quarter of the globe, the possibility of the League's declaring a sort of war in the name of peace would immediately present itself. But since the League is composed of many nations with divergent interests, with various traditions and habits of thought, it is highly improbable that they would reach unanimity as to how their troops should be employed and against which side. The chances of a deadlock or rupture would be considerable, and there would actually be a danger of internecine strife within the League.

* * *

Nor is this all. If our imagination can stretch so far as to suppose unanimity on the employment of international troops, the question of command and coördination would still arise. The small international contingents which were sent out thirty-odd years ago against the Boxers in China, could not long have held together. Certainly in serious warfare it is difficult to envisage troops of many nations working together efficiently and without friction. We know enough about the great war to know how constant were the bickerings and the recriminations among the allies who were engaged in a common cause.

Moreover, the formation of international forces implies the formation of a headquarters staff, whose business would be to draw up a plan of operation for every conceivable contingency. Presumably the great powers would be members of this headquarters staff, and they would be partly responsible for drawing up plans of operation against themselves. That is already grotesque. It is still more grotesque to suppose that each country, treated as a potential enemy, would, through its membership of the headquarters staff, have a full knowledge of the plans of operation against itself.

It would be only too easy to multiply these objections to an international army, controlled by the League of Nations, in the present state of the world. But I prefer to think that such a project is not a subject for reasoning but for ridicule. It is stupendously fantastic to represent the League of Nations as an armed body. It is asked to assure peace by getting ready to go to war. It is asked to help in disarmament by piling up armaments at Geneva. The doves of peace are to be trained to touch off the guns of war.

Yet when I was lately in Geneva at the Disarmament Conference the French proposals for the organization of peace by an international preparation for war were brought forward by M. André Tardieu. They seemed to surprise the Assembly, but in reality there is little that is new in them. I had heard it all before in 1919. The French, after all, have the merit of consistency—if it be a merit. For them in 1919 the best assurance of security, of the status quo, of the integrity of treaties, of the stereotyping of Europe, was a militarized League of Nations. In 1932 a militarized League of Nations is still the best guarantee for the French.

* * *

It must be confessed that pacifists in all countries have been toying with this idea of punitive expeditions against belligerents, of military sanctions against militarism. They have asked for a policeman, a gendarme, by which euphemism is meant ships, troops, and airplanes commanded by the League of Nations, as though the crime of killing would be less a crime if it were committed by the League of Nations. Private feuds have been ruled out of civilized society. War as an instrument of national policy has been outlawed. But apparently we are now menaced with legalized international war.

It is only necessary to put these notions of internationalized bombing machines, heavy artillery, battleships, and armies, in a plain form for them to be recognized as what they are—as a spurious and highly undesirable kind of internationalism. We should always be skeptical about labels. Peace, union, coöperation, internationalism, and many other words have been misused, and will doubtless continue to be misused. At any rate, if we are obliged to call it internationalism, we are entitled, despite the name, to reject military internationalism.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"Quit Thinking Depression"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for your splendid editorial in the Monitor on "Quit Thinking Depression," wherein you quote the fine thoughts expressed by Mr. Horace Bowker, president of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, in a letter to his employees throughout the states on the subject of the mental origin of the depression. Would that it were possible today for everyone to read this editorial and heed the importance of realizing that the depression has a "mental" origin, and that right where it originates it must find its cure—in a change of thinking.

There is before me on my desk a news clipping quoting Mr. Roger Babson, the noted statistician and expert on economics, on the "mental" causes, too, of business depressions. Many business men have for years recognized the worth and accepted as profitable the thoughts, ideas and prognostications of Mr. Babson on business affairs and various influences affecting them. Consequently it is to be sincerely hoped they will now recognize and accept as readily and as profitably the worth of this straight-from-the-shoulder blow at depression in his fearless declaration:

> Business depressions are caused by dissipation, dishonesty, and disobedience to God's will, resulting in a collapse of moral character. They are cured by a moral awakening, a spiritual revival, and the rehabilitation of righteousness.

That the cause of the depression is mental is clearly seen, too, by many others who are striving to solve the problem from their individual viewpoint through a changed process of thinking.

Glendale, Calif. MRS. MARGARET PEARMAN JAACKS

Something the Unemployed Can Do

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Perhaps more is being done at present for those who are without employment than has ever been done under similar conditions in times past. On the other hand, nothing has been asked of these people, and many would probably be glad to know of some way in which they could reciprocate. Besides, they have been accustomed to regular duties, and they miss the resulting satisfaction and benefits that come from work well done. Would it not, therefore, be a fine thing to ask those who are receiving financial help to give certain days of each week to be devoted to the improvement of their own neighborhoods—clearing out tin cans, ashes and débris from vacant lots and making them playgrounds for children and youth; keeping loose papers and trash off the streets, and so forth?

Of course, this would mean organized and directed work, but there are those unemployed who could do that part, as well, and who would be willing to take a hand in something that would bear many fruits besides improving the outward appearance of a run-down neighborhood. The plan could be given to newspapers, radios and civic gatherings, as well as club meetings, for the necessary publicity. It would be well to ask ourselves what impressions a stranger would get when he approaches our city, town or neighborhood, and then plan to make that impression what we would like to have it be. Civic pride is well worthy of cultivation, and now is a good time to begin a spring "house cleaning."

Chicago, Ill. (MISS) NEVA B. LAWRENCE.

Responsibility for Crime

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I note that Representative A. Platt Andrew thinks that prohibition is chiefly responsible for the prevalent crime.

I believe that the basic reason is stated more exactly in the statement, unanimously adopted some years ago by the judicial section (composed only of judges) of the American Bar Association:

> When, for the gratification of their appetites, or the promotion of their interests, lawyers, bankers, great merchants and manufacturers, and social leaders, both men and women, disobey and scoff at this law, or any other law, they are aiding the cause of anarchy and promoting mob violence, robbery and homicide; they are sowing dragon's teeth, and they need not be surprised when they find that no judicial or police authority can save our country or humanity from reaping the harvest.

Quincy, Mass. DELCEVARE KING.

What Lampblack Is

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As an interested reader of the Monitor, may I be permitted to draw attention to an error which appeared in the Monitor for Feb. 13, in an article entitled "Device for Weighing Nuclei of Atoms Expected to Solve Many Problems." The statement was made that "lampblack and diamond are isotopes of carbon." Now, lampblack and diamond, together with the well-known graphite, are usually classified as allotropic forms of the element carbon. Allotropic forms of an element differ in their physical properties, such as crystalline form, specific gravity, etc., but have the same atomic weight.

All forms of carbon have the atomic weight 12.000. Recent researches have shown that carbon is composed of two isotopes, of atomic weights 12 and 13. The second of these is present in such a minute amount that it does not affect the atomic weight of the mixture to an extent appreciable by ordinary means. Aston's method does not reveal the isotopy of carbon, but by means of the spectroscope, applied to the detailed analysis of the so-called "band spectra" of ordinary carbon, the presence of the two isotopes has been demonstrated.

Princeton, N. J. KENNETH BAKER MCALPINE.